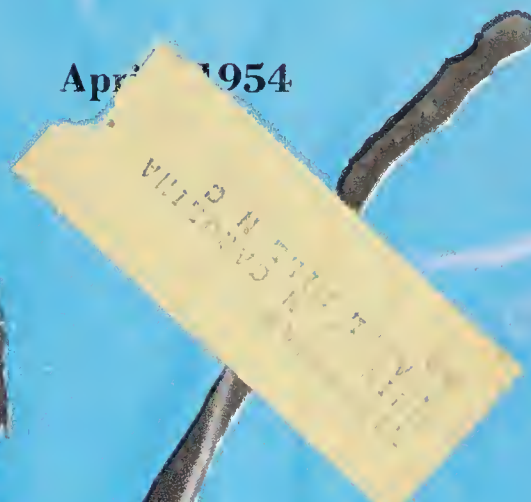


the Carolina Farmer



April 1954

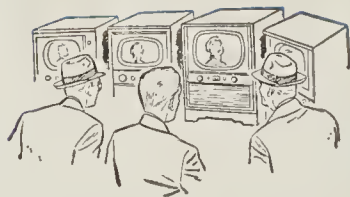


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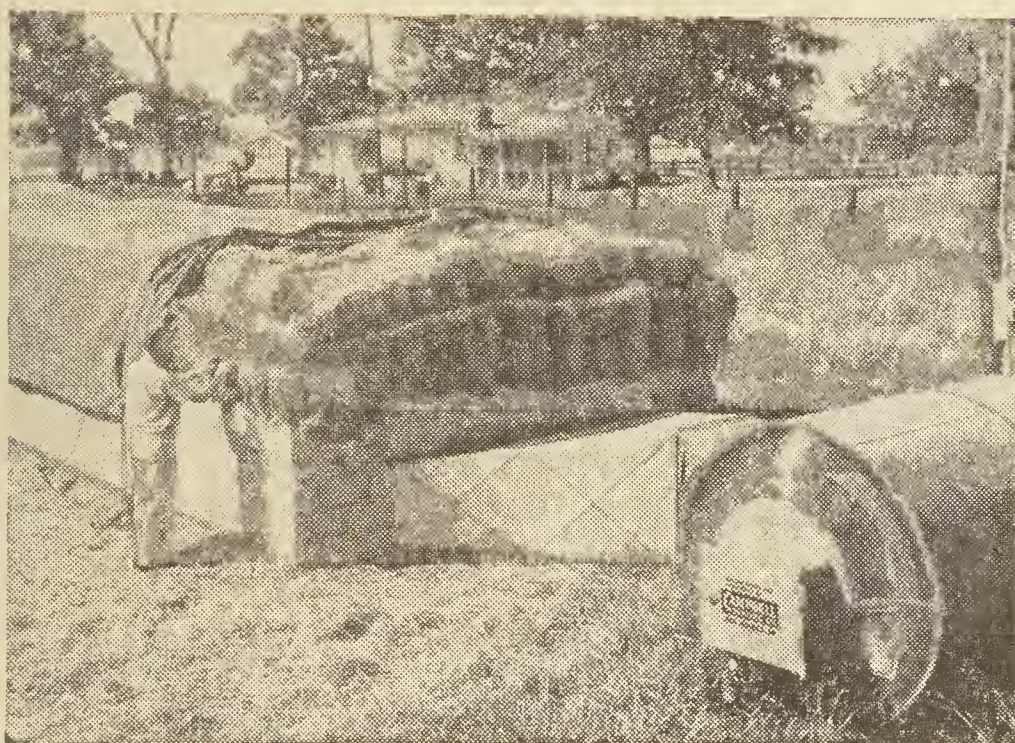
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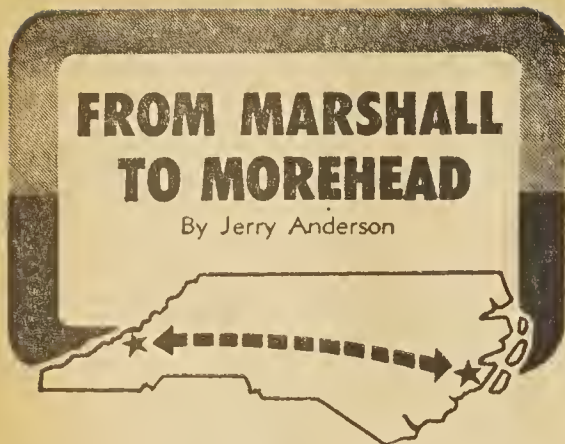
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Spring is a rather impersonal sixletter word used to denote one of the seasons of the year. Also, I think, spring is a state of mind—and a very pleasant one. You just wake up one morning and look out the window and it's there, alive in all its glory after a long winter of gestation.

There's a fresh, clean smell in the air and all the people you meet somehow look a little different. Particularly the ones you don't like too much. It takes a minute to realize what is is, then you know it's the smile they're wearing. It's pretty difficult to dislike anyone during the early days of spring.

If you're in the mountains, you see hills covered with dogwood and rhododendron; if you're further east, azalea and camellia are ablaze everywhere you look. And everywhere the fresh earth is turned, waiting eagerly to receive the seed that sustains all life.

But the surest sign of all is the small boy with a fishing pole. Consider, for example, the one on our cover. He isn't worried about hydrogen bombs, price supports, parking tickets or the elections. It's Saturday, and it's spring—the happiest combination any youngster ever knew, or perhaps will ever know.

The fish may be biting today, but that isn't too important. That delicious look on his face comes, really, from his feet. You see, this is the first day he's gone barefoot, and the mud and cool green grass feel awfully good to feet that have been wedged in unyielding leather for eight months.

And besides, he feels pretty daring. His mother's strict warning is that the heavy shoes stay on until the first day of May. His conscience probably won't give him too much trouble, unless, of course, he stubs his toe and has to have a bandage. That's the terrible chance he has to take. If that happens, he's caught for sure.

With that bit of nostalgia, we turn regretfully back to typewriters and phone calls and closed-in offices. You, we hope, will turn the other pages of this issue. Think they'll be biting tomorrow?

the Carolina Farmer

"Covering North Carolina
From the Mountains to the Sea"

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

For April, 1954

JERRY L. ANDERSON, Editor ★ REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor
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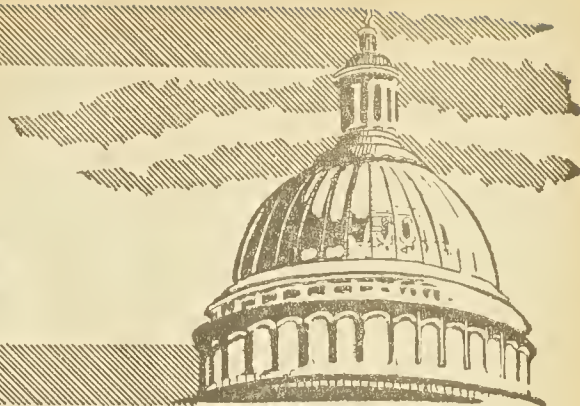
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THE CAROLINA FARMER

Robert S. Allen

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON, April — The Eisenhower Administration takes a dim view of starting any more power projects.

Also, the Administration plans to increase the rates charged preference customers (rural electric co-ops and municipalities) for electricity they are buying from government plants.

That's the "new look" power policy which Administration officials unveiled to members of Congress at a series of private meetings.

The Administration spokesmen were Budget Director Joseph Dodge, Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, and Interior Undersecretary Ralph A. Tudor. Of the trio, Dodge was the frankest.

The former Detroit banker spelled out the "no funds" policy for hydro-electric development at a conference with an Arkansas delegation that included Senator J. W. Fulbright and Representatives Wilbur Mills and James Trimble. They are leading a fight for four power dams on the White and Red Rivers and their tributaries. None of these projects were included in President Eisenhower's latest budget.

But the arguments of the Arkansans got nowhere with Dodge.

"We question the advisability of new hydro-electric projects if local interests don't participate in them," Dodge declared. "We want local interests to take over part of the cost, especially where power development is involved."

"That may be all right in some areas," replied Senator Fulbright. "But we don't have local interests in our State that are large or wealthy enough to put up the \$27,000,000 required for the Red and White River power projects."

"Furthermore, your attitude doesn't make either good sense or good business to me," added Representative Trimble. "You are a banker, so I ask whether you think it is good economy for the government to build a project and leave the power facilities that produce the revenue for someone else to build? What's wrong with continuing the policy of building units to produce income to defray the cost of these projects? That policy has been very successful in the past."

"As I have explained," Dodge re-

peated, "this Administration has changed the feasibility requirements for all projects. It is a sort of 'new look' power policy. We have adopted the policy of giving priority to projects where local interests will provide part of the money or take over the whole project. In light of that new approach, we have to consider the feasibility of these Arkansas projects."

Morse's Veto

There is a very good reason for that delay in the naming of a new head of TVA.

President Eisenhower has been informed by Senate Republican Leader William Knowland, Calif., that unless a non-political appointment is made, a bitter confirmation fight is certain.

The ten-year term of Chairman Gordon Clapp expires on May 6 and Administration insiders are saying he will be

replaced with a choice of the President's own selection. But Knowland has warned the President that Senator Wayne Morse, militant public power champion, holds a veto over this appointment.

This extraordinary control arises from the fact that the fiery Oregon Independent is a member of the Senate Works Committee which has jurisdiction over TVA affairs. The Committee is evenly divided with five Republicans and five Democrats—and Morse.

In effect, this balance-of-power gives Morse the last word in the Committee on this issue.

That's the inside reason why the President is hesitating on naming Henry Carbaugh, Tennessee politician and businessman, as the new TVA Chairman. Carbaugh has the support of the two GOP Representatives from Tennessee and National Chairman Leonard Hall,



Chucklin' Bill would trust anything, so
He trusted his bull without any ring . . .

—Beth Wilcoxon

For the North Carolina Farmer

The State home demonstration staff has begun a drive to reach an attendance record of at least 3,000 club women at this year's Farm and Home Week, to be held at State College, June 7-10. The 40th anniversary of the official beginning of home demonstration work in North Carolina will be celebrated by a pageant to be presented in Reynolds Coliseum during Farm and Home Week. Dr. Samuel Selden of the University of North Carolina is supervising the pageant. The State Home Demonstration Chorus, already famous throughout the state, will participate in the program.

* * *

Livestock farmers can insure themselves an adequate feed supply by putting up excess spring pasture and hay as grass silage. Grass silage can be used as the only feed (with minerals) for wintering beef cows and feeder cattle. It should be used at the rate of two or three pounds of silage per pound of hay. By filling a trench silo right in the pasture, work can be saved in filling and in feeding the silage later on. As well as augmenting the feed supply, this practice also helps to avoid plant disease troubles which often occur where excessive growth is allowed to stand on pasture during warm, humid weather.

* * *

Tobacco farmers should not gamble with their investment in plant bed fertilizer, seed, weed control, and labor by being unprepared to fight blue mold and anthracnose. Both diseases can be controlled by use of inexpensive sprays or dust. Recommended chemicals are fungicides containing zineb or ferbam. For spray treatments, farmers should use fungicides containing 65 per cent zineb (available under such trade names as Dithane Z-78, Parzate, Thiodow, and Orthe Zineb), or products containing 76 per cent ferbam (Fermate, Ferradow, Nu-Leaf, Kerbam, and Carbamate). For dust treatments, farmers should use a prepared mixed dust containing 6 per cent zineb or one containing 10 per cent ferbam.

* * *

April 30 is the final date set by the state ASC committee for releasing 1954 peanut acreage allotments. Tar Heel farmers are reminded by the ASC that under-planting an allotted acreage is a costly error committed year in and year

out, costing the individual farmer and the over-all farm economy. Peanut growers should release for reallocation any part of their 1954 acreage allotment on which peanuts will not be produced.

* * *

At its February 2 meeting in Raleigh, the State Board of Agriculture went on record as opposing the use of such words as "churned" and "old-fashioned churned" to describe cultured buttermilk. The board's action came as a climax of several months' study by a technical committee to find a solution to the "churned" buttermilk argument. This was the second time the board has upheld a ruling by Agriculture Commissioner L. Y. Ballentine that it is misleading and illegal to make use of "churned" and "old-fashioned churned" to label cultured buttermilk. The first ruling was made by the commissioner last spring, when he warned milk processors and distributors to abandon this labeling as soon as they had exhausted current stocks of cartons and bottle caps.

* * *

Most of the additional cotton acreage obtained by recent legislation will be apportioned directly to the farms by the N. C. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. The additional acreage will be apportioned on the basis of cotton grown in 1951, 1952, and 1953. Farm allotments will be increased to provide each farm with an allotment of the larger of: 65 per cent of the average planted acreage of cotton for the years 1951, 1952, and 1953, 40 per cent of the highest acreage planted in any one year during such three-year period, that no allotment will be increased to more than 50 per cent of the cropland on the farm. Any acreage remaining after allotments under the "65-40-50" provision will be allotted to County Committees for making adjustments in allotments to take care of hardship cases.

* * *

The North Carolina Milk Commission has established two additional milk marketing areas, including a total of 36 counties. The new marketing areas are: No. 8, including thirteen far-western counties, and No. 9, which covers 23 northeastern counties. Only seven counties are now left in unregulated territory: Avery, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Surry and Yadkin.

MAIL



BOX

To the Editor:

I recently read an article in the *Carolina Farmer* (January, 1954) on the care of farm ponds. I operate a feed mill and am wondering if there is any grain or feed that I could mix to feed my fish.

If you cannot help me, I would appreciate it if you would refer me to someone who can.

SIDNEY AUTRY
Autryville

Dr. Frederick S. Barkelow, Head of the Zoology Department at State College, says the use of grain as a fish food has received only limited attention in this country. He has found no accounts of grain or other substances edible by humans being used as fish food. Prof. H. S. Swingle, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, has experimented with the use of cotton seed meal as a pond fertilizer. His conclusions have not been announced—Editor.

To the Editor:

I really do enjoy the news articles in the *Carolina Farmer*! The patterns, too, are most helpful to us homemakers.

I don't know what I would do if I had to get along without electric lights. I remember too well the times my husband and I visited his father's home in the days when they used the old oil lamps. Due to the bad lighting from the lamps, I would find myself feeling my way through the darkness of the house during these visits.

MRS. W. M. TEMPLETON
Harmony, Rt. 2

To the Editor:

We all enjoy reading the *Carolina Farmer*. I think it is one of the best magazines of its size and type that I have ever read. Thanks so much for sending it to us.

MRS. JOHN WATSON
Sparta

To the Editor:

Thank you very much for the excellent article "Here Comes the Bookmobile" carried in the August, 1953 issue of the *Carolina Farmer*. We could use several additional copies of this issue.

S. JANICE KEE,
American Library Association
Chicago, Illinois

THE CAROLINA FARMER

TEMA Sponsors Washington Dinner

Annual event attended by all congressmen, 180 North Carolina c o - o p officials

North Carolina's entire 14-man congressional delegation was on hand at the Willard Hotel in Washington on March 30 to talk over the state's rural electrification program with 180 managers and directors from 28 electric cooperatives.

The occasion was the second annual Congressional Dinner sponsored by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association. The dinner has become an important part of TEMA's continuing program of keeping North Carolina congressmen informed of the needs and accomplishments of the rural electrification program.

The congressmen formed a reception line at 6:30 p.m. to personally greet each of the visiting Carolinians. After the reception and dinner, TEMA President Alton P. Wall of Asheboro summed up the purpose of the meeting:

Purpose of the Dinner

"We," he said, "just as you who represent our national government, regard rural electrification as a kind of partnership business—a partnership between the people and their government.

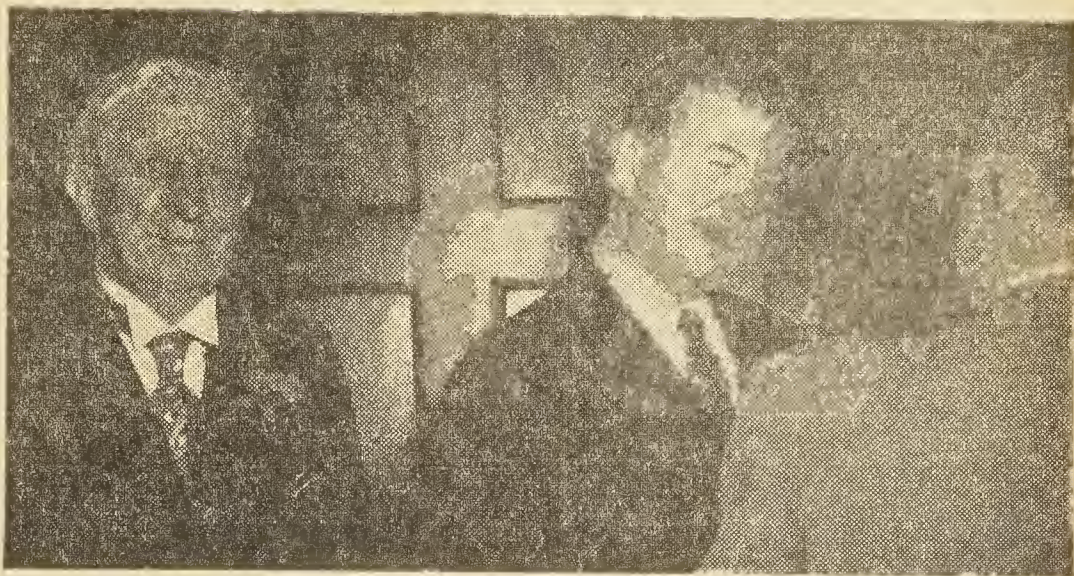
"As partners of long standing, we have always worked together. Year after year since our program began, we have reviewed our progress and discussed frankly with each other the various problems we have confronted . . . Usually, we have been unanimous in our approaches to a common goal. On occasion there have been honest differences of opinion, just as there always will be. This is the inevitable, and indeed the necessary, relationship which successful partners enjoy.' "

Senator Hoey responded for the delegation. "I congratulate you," he said, "on your work and the success that has attended your efforts. Yours has been the steady, continued sort of progress we like to see. Certainly the rural electrification program has been built wisely and well."

William T. Crisp, executive manager of TEMA, used color slides to illustrate an "inventory of Tarheel rural electrification."

"On January 1, 1954," he said, "our cooperatives had built nearly 40,000 miles of line to serve some 168,000

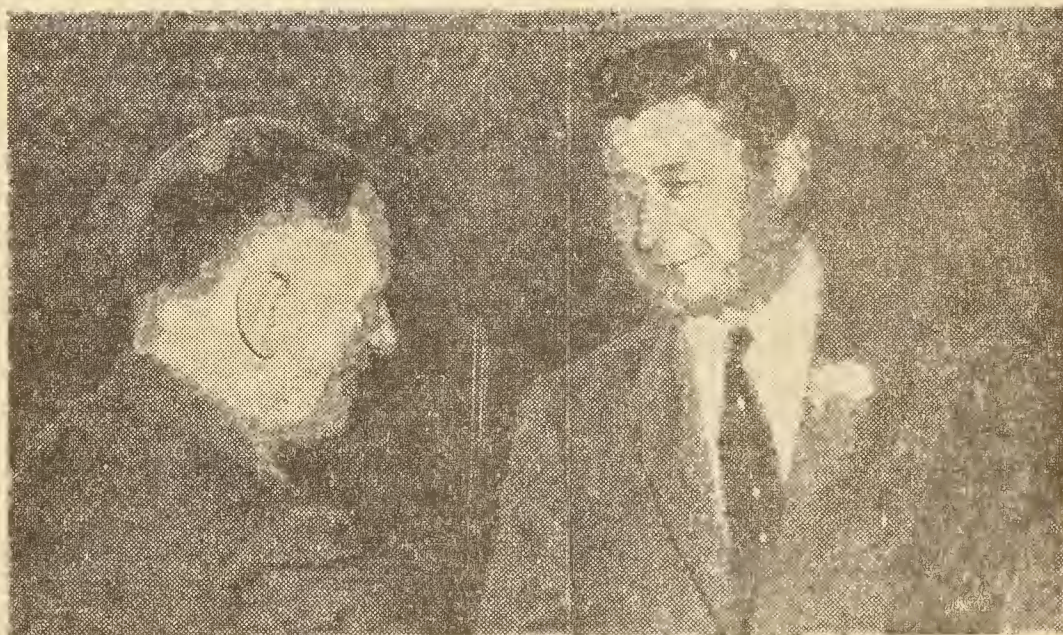
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Senator Clyde R. Hoey catches his breath in the reception line as Senator Lennon (right) greets a visiting co-op director. Senator Hoey later made a brief talk.



Representatives Clifford Hope of Kansas (left) and Harold Cooley renewed a long friendship at the dinner. Both are outstanding congressional farm authorities.

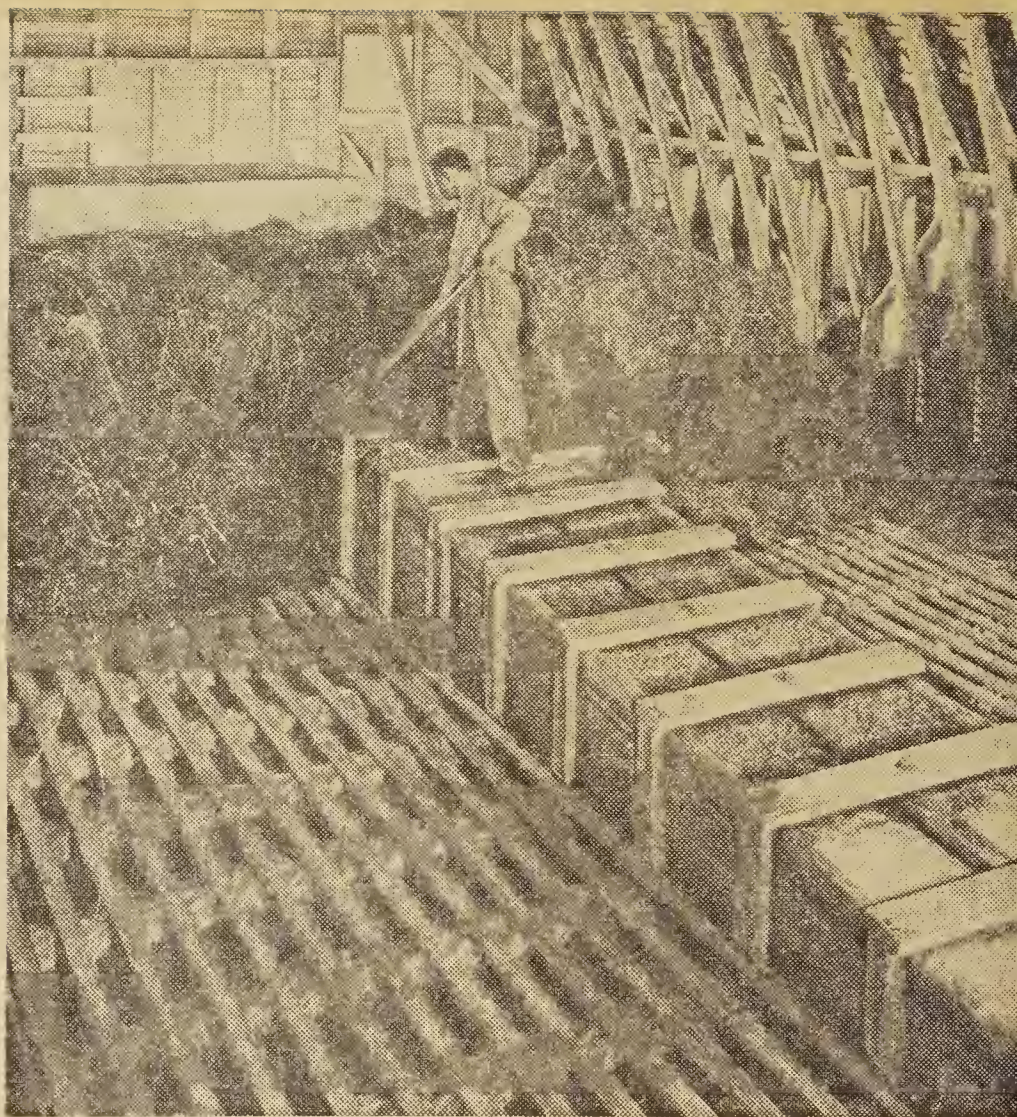


Representative Woodrow Jones (Eleventh District) chats with A. B. Hurt of Nathan's Creek in Ashe County. Mr. Hurt is president of Blue Ridge EMC, Lenoir.

Artificial

Hay Drying

Does Pay



Hay can be successfully cured in the barn by placing it on slatted floors and forcing unheated air through it. Cost is \$1.50 per ton.

North Carolina farmers can make hay a cash crop by curing it the electric way. Approximately 25 per cent of the hay grown in North Carolina is lost due to unfavorable weather conditions each year. Far too many farmers are accustomed to growing one-third more acres of hay than is actually needed just to provide enough hay to get the cattle through the winter months.

If some method of artificially curing the hay were adopted by hay producing farmers, this extra acreage, placed on the market, could amply supply all the need of dairymen and cattle farmers in this state, and allow for some exporting as well. Enough hay was lost due to unfavorable weather during any one of the past several years to purchase enough hay curing systems to dry all the hay produced in the state.

Not only would the quantity of hay be sharply increased, but also the quality greatly improved. Hay dried artificially has more color, more leaves, greater food value, and, in general, is worth from \$10 to \$15 per ton more on the market because of its increased food value. It has been estimated that approximately 90 per cent of the hay dried artificially shortly after cutting measures up to U. S. Grade No. 1 or No. 2 standards. It is, however, practically impossible to make No. 1 grade hay in North Carolina by field curing.

Dairymen and animal feeders are continually demanding better hay. North Carolina farmers can provide one-third better quality hay by drying it either loose, chopped, or baled. It has often been said that North Carolina farms have weather conditions most favorable for growing the very best forage crops. These same weather conditions, on the other hand, are haz-

By **EDWIN S. COATES**

Agricultural Engineer

N. C. State College

ardous to harvesting these crops in good quality.

For approximately fifteen years, the North Carolina Experiment Station, through the Agricultural Engineering Department of N. C. State College, has been working diligently to improve the methods of harvesting and processing hay crops. Early work was done on curing hay in loose form. This method proved satisfactory by forcing natural, unheated air through the hay placed over a slatted floor.

Today, approximately 40 such systems are in use throughout central and western North Carolina. Slatted floors extend outward from a tapered main duct in the center of the hay mow. The false floor is constructed of 1"x4" slate placed 7" on center over 2" materials used for joists. Air is forced into the system by a pressure-type fan and electric motor at a rate of 18 cubic feet per minute for each square foot of floor area used for drying hay.

Hay that is dried down to 45% in the field (that is, allowed to wilt for about 4 to 5 hours during a normal summer day) is placed over the floor evenly up to a depth of 6 or 7 feet. This hay is dried during a period of 5 to 7 days with the fan operating continuously for the first two days and then intermittently at nights and during the daylight hours thereafter.

The cost of drying hay in this form is approximately \$1.50 per dry ton. After the first layer is thoroughly dried to 20% moisture content, another layer of equal depth can be spread over the system for curing. The drying system can cure up to an overall depth of 18 or 20 feet.

This same system can be used for drying chopped hay by covering the slatted floor with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hardware cloth or fine mesh chicken wire to prevent short stems and leaves from falling beneath the floor. Chopped hay should not be dried at depths as great as loose hay is dried.

A Caswell County farmer, Cleve Daniels, of Blanch, N. C., had a pole type lounging barn with a 20-foot hay storage area that he wanted to use for curing his loose hay. A single slatted tunnel was worked out for his use and was



placed through the center of his hay area on the ground. The tunnel was made of 1"x4" slats spread 5 inches on center over 2"x4" frames spaced 4 feet apart. The first five feet of the tunnel was made tight as was the end of the tunnel, to prevent leakage of air at those points. A 36" propeller-type fan with a 5-HP motor was installed and Mr. Daniels says that it was the first year it was ever possible for him to save his entire crop of 6 acres of alfalfa. The entire system cost him only \$600.

In more recent years, the trend on

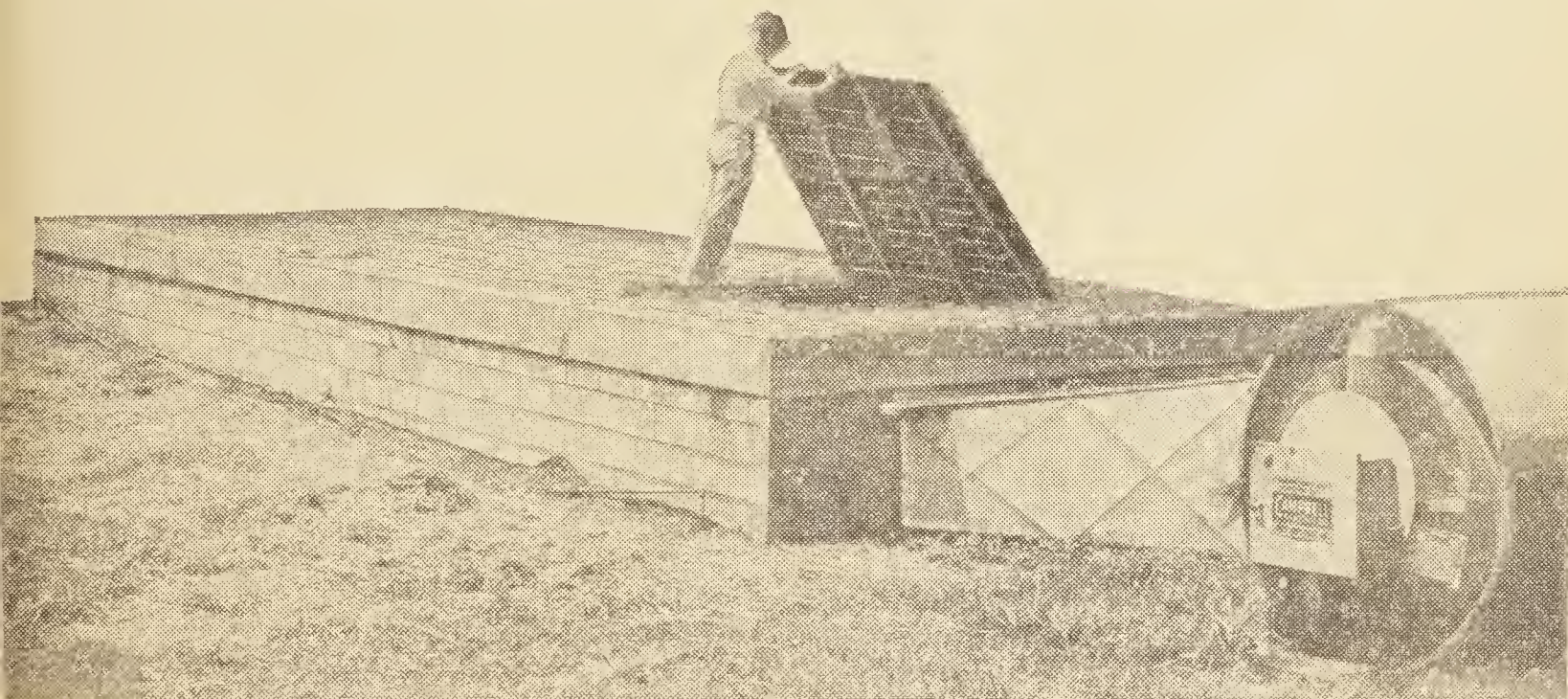
North Carolina farms has been toward the use of automatic hay balers. It was in 1946 that research was begun under the direction of Mr. John W. Weaver, Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering at State College, on curing baled hay. Early procedure was to dry baled hay by forcing natural air around the bale and later through the bale. This proved to be unsuccessful so the studies then were made by using heated aid.

This method was more successful so extensive research began first using a slatted floor in a barn. The quality of hay was good; however, considerable labor was involved in getting the hay onto the drying floors through doors. Later research was started by curing hay outdoors on a slatted platform, with the hay covered by a tarpauline. This system proved to be most satisfactory in that the design of the system made the drying operation more efficient and better quality hay was cured at a somewhat lower cost than it had been previously with the use of supplemental heat.

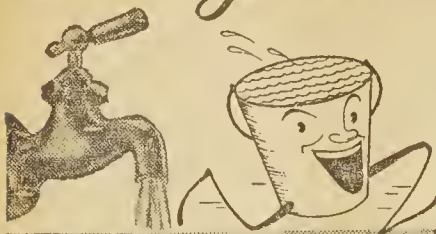
The platform drier used by the college for experiment, as well as for curing hay for the college dairy farm, is 14 feet by 40 feet and truck bed height. The floor is made of slats 1"x4", with a 1" crack. With 14-foot joists, the floor is self supporting. A load of hay can be pulled up to any one of 3 sides, and loaded without having to lift the bales an excessive height. This platform will handle 450 bales of hay, 14x18x36 inches, weighing about 65 pounds each when baled. The bales are placed three deep over the floor. When the system is loaded, ap-

(Continued on Page 25)

The 14'x40' baled hay drying platform at State College will dry 450 bales every 16 hours.



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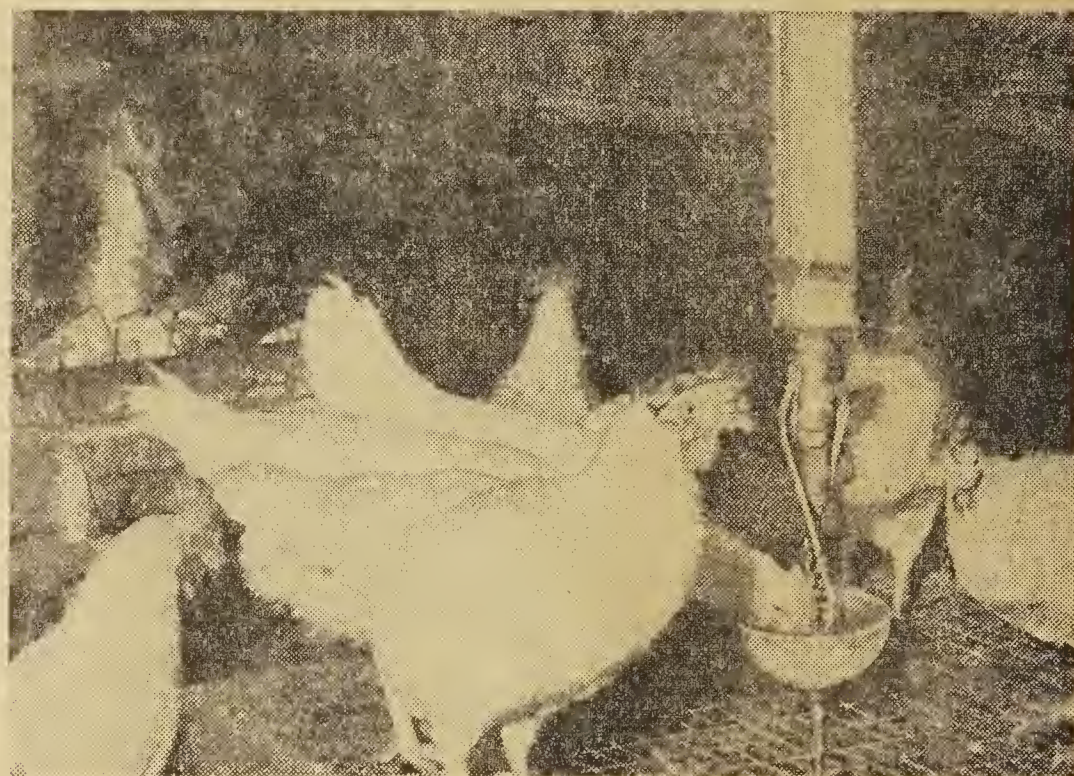
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What's the "Key" to Quality Chicks?



Balanced diet, fresh air, plenty of water help, according to this expert, but it boils down to good management

A QUALITY chick should possess through inheritance the ability to live, grow and perform. But these profitable characteristics may be torn down in a very short time by careless and indifferent management, according to R. S. Dearstyne.

Dearstyne, head of the department of poultry science at N. C. State College, says there are many ways in which the poultryman can retain in his chicks their inbred characteristics of vitality and production.

One sure way is to feed them a balanced diet. A chick at the time of hatch will weigh about two ounces. At three-pound weight, which should be reached in 10 to 12 weeks, the chick will have increased its weight 2,400 per cent. Growth is obtained solely from the feed entering the chick's body. The diet must contain the proper type as well as the right amount of protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and vitamins if the desired end is to be reached.

To secure such a diet is not difficult as there are many reputable brands of mash on the market which should supply all the necessary food factors. The great possibility of poor results in feeding lies in not having adequate feeding space at the start and in failing to increase this as the birds grow larger. Chicks should have one-half inch feeding space for the

first three weeks and this should be doubled from that time until the eleventh week.

Secondly, chickens may go without feed for days and still live, but if deprived of water they soon die. Healthy chicks will drink if clean water is conveniently available and ample drinking space is supplied. Research indicates that, dependent on diet, the average water consumption of 100 chicks ranges from 2.8 to 3.7 gallons per day. Chicks should have three half-gallon founts per 100 chicks for the first three weeks and two three-gallon founts of one four-foot trough from then on through the tenth week.

The chicken is a relatively small animal. It has, however, a high metabolism rate and its requirements from fresh air are high in comparison to other animals. About 3.5 per cent of the air exhaled by the chicken is carbon dioxide. If carbon dioxide is inhaled consistently, even in a relatively small quantity by chickens, there is developed a depression and because of this a slowing up of body activities. Quality disappears in the chick. This emphasizes the necessity of carefully controlled ventilation. There should be a constant inflow of fresh air without direct drafts on the birds if health is to be maintained. Good

(Continued on Page 18)



“Rural Electrification is still an infant”

J. A. Ward, a director from Four County Electric Membership Corporation, Burgaw, took this challenging view of the REA program in his address at the 1954 Congressional Dinner in Washington

(At the Congressional Dinner reported on page 7, J. A. Ward, of Rose Hill, spoke concisely of the problems facing the rural electrification program today. Exerpts from his address follow:)

I CONSIDER it a real honor to stand before this group tonight and discuss some of the problems facing the electric cooperatives of North Carolina. And let me say at the outset that we are by no means upset that we have problems to talk over with our Congressmen. We have always recognized our Congressmen as partners in this tremendous program of rural electrification. As partners, we have always discussed our problems with one another. The Congress set up the program in the first place. It has provided us with loan funds. It has supported and encouraged us in our darkest hours. We, on our part, have attempted to justify the faith the Congress placed in our farm people.

Today, some 94 per cent of the farmers of North Carolina have electricity. At first glance, that makes us think we can now relax a little bit, that most of the job has been done. That is not the case. Rural electrification is still an infant. Continued growth lies ahead of us, growth that will dwarf anything we have done thus far. Our power requirements are doubling every four years. Our lines must be rephased, substations must be built, power-use programs must be carried on. By no stretch of the imagination can anyone say rural electrification is completed. The first skeleton of lines has been built. Around that skeleton will grow the muscle and fiber of electrified farming.

When I hear people say this program is completed, I am reminded of a survey made by an engineering firm in the

early forties at our cooperative. The survey showed that ultimately we would serve 4,400 members, who would use an average of 40 kilowatt-hours per month. We thought that was a pretty optimistic survey. Today, we serve 8,800 members, who use an average of 160 kilowatt-hours per month. We have rural industries coming into our area who need lots of power. This natural, healthy growth means that our cooperative must continually expand and improve its service to keep pace. The same thing is true all over the state.

We have not reached this point without opposition or without problems. We have had plenty of both in the past, and we have overcome them—often with the help of our partners in the Congress.

The Problem of Loan Capital

But not since the early days of our program have we had problems as serious as those we face today. I want to discuss some of them tonight, and give you our views on them.

One is the problem of loan capital.

It is a problem which constantly confronts any business that is as big and as dynamic as the electric business. Our people must be able to go to their bank year after year. Unless the bank is both able and willing to extend credit, our program will falter.

Farmers have a high appreciation of credit. They, like most businessmen, have occasion to use it in many different ways. They know that there are three basic requirements which must be satisfied if they are to have the credit they need. Those requirements are:

First, that the bank must have sufficient funds from which to make loans.

Second, that the bank must be will-

ing, under reasonable conditions, to make loans at the time, and in the amount, that they are needed.

And third, that the cost of credit—the interest rate—must not be so high that the borrowers are unable to pay it.

Today, farmers throughout America are concerned about all three of these requirements in connection with their electric loan program. Last year the Administration requested a budget of only 120 million dollars for this purpose. This figure included \$25 million in carry-over funds. We here express our sincere appreciation that the Congress saw fit to increase this figure! The budget for REA's electric loan program, as finally adopted, provided \$205 million, of which \$45 million was a loanable contingency fund, and \$52 million was a carry-over.

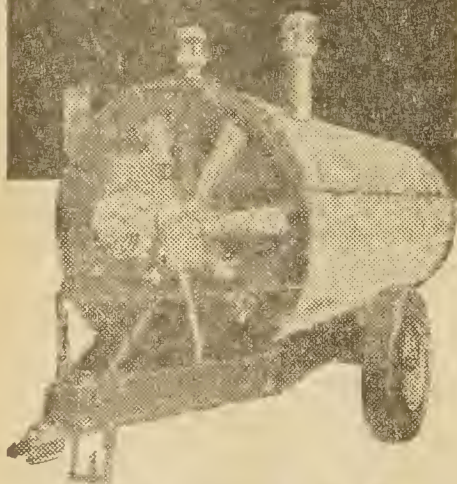
For 1954-55, the Administration has proposed a budget even lower than it proposed last year, and this despite the fact that, as of February 19 of this year, REA had pending loan requests in the amount of \$162 million.

Ladies and gentlemen, we shall not dwell at length on these figures. We submit, however, that they should command our careful attention in the months ahead. We submit also that the record of rural electrification stands for itself. It has paid its own way; it has actually been a profitable investment for the United States Government. In view of that record, we sincerely believe that the bank for our program—REA—should always be in position to make the loans to our people which they need.

We also believe that the interest rate on those loans should continue to be the reasonable rate it has been in the past. There is no doubt that to double

(Continued on Page 24)

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TWO THINGS TO CONSIDER

When You Buy Your Water Heater

AS WITH most of the equipment installed as a part of your pressure water system, choice and location are two major considerations that apply to your electric water heater.

Before purchasing a heater, you should consult a representative of your electric cooperative. Usually a special low electric rate may be obtained if the heater meets certain specifications.

You should remember, however, that the cost of operating an electric water heater depends upon your electric rate and the amount of hot water you use. To some extent, also, the cost of operation depends upon where the heater is located.

Many city families find 30-gallon and 40-gallon heaters large enough. But most farm families need larger ones, 50 gallons or more. A large heater will provide enough hot water for wash day and cleaning milk utensils, in addition to regular household needs of cooking and cleaning.

In selecting the location for your water heater, try to find a spot that will allow the shortest pipe running from the heater to faucets. Each time hot water is used, the pipes from the heater to faucet will be heated and left full of hot water. The pipes and the water in them will cool before more hot water is used. This wasted heat is wasted electricity. If the hot water pipes are short where hot water is used most frequently, this loss will be reduced to a minimum.

Complete electric storage heaters consist of an inner tank which contains the heating elements and the water, and a round or square outer casing. The space between is filled with insulation. There is a thermostat to control each heating element. Most heaters have two elements and two thermostats. These are the most popular on farms, and in most



Water heater should be located in place where pipe runs to faucets will be short.

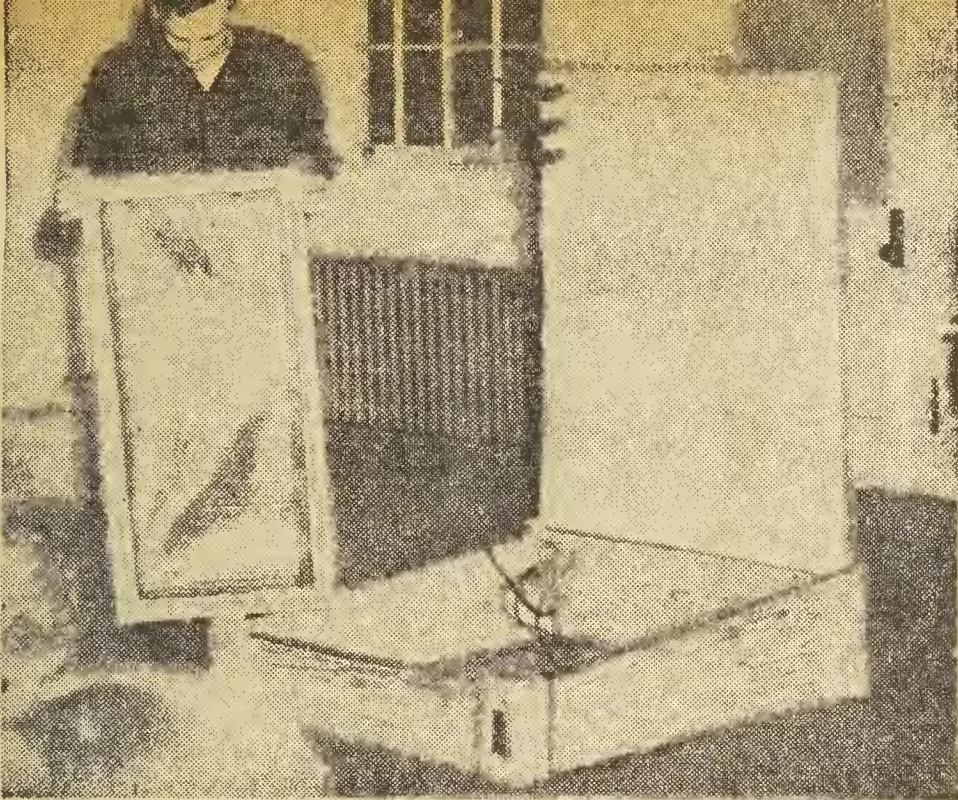
cases are required by the cooperatives before special water heating rates apply.

You can expect your water heater to use about 250 kilowatt-hours per month under normal conditions, varying with the amount of hot water used and the location of the heater.

SCHEDULE OF 1954 LIVESTOCK SHOWS AND SALES

Date and Time	Place	Date and Time	Place
April 15, 2:00 p.m.	Kinston*	May 4, 1:30 p.m.	Jackson
April 20, 1:00 p.m.	Washington	May 5, 2:00 p.m.	Raleigh
April 21, 1:00 p.m.	Greenville	May 6, 1:30 p.m.	Columbia
April 22, 11:00 a.m.	Wilmington*	May 12, 1:00 p.m.	*Elizabeth City
April 22, 2:00 p.m.	Windsor	May 20, 1:30 p.m.	Hendersonville
April 22, 1:00 p.m.	Hickory	May 20, 2:00 p.m.	Sanford
April 23, 1:00 p.m.	Smithfield*	June 3, 1:30 p.m.	Rutherfordton
April 27, 1:00 p.m.	Goldsboro*	June 9, 12:00 noon	Guilford County*
April 30, 1:00 p.m.	Durham*	Sept. 16, 2:30 p.m.	Lenoir
May 11, 10:00 a.m.	Dunn*	Oct. 12, 1:00 p.m.	Elkin

*Indicates show scheduled for day preceding sale.



Ralph Breeding demonstrates a hot-bed at 4-H meeting in Enfield.

*Something new has
been added to the*



Farm and Home Electric Awards Program

N. C. rural electric cooperatives will sponsor district demonstration contests in 1954

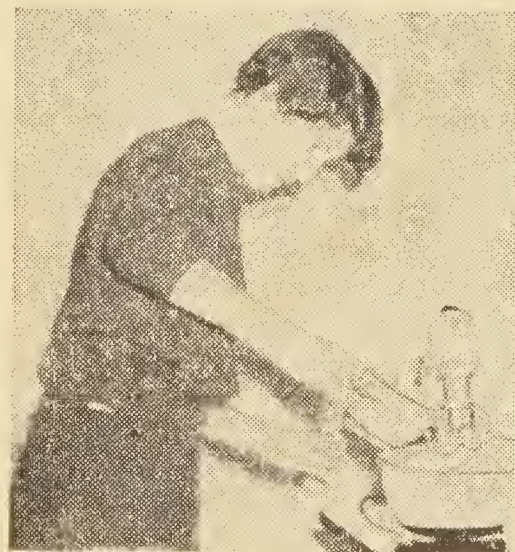
Under the sponsorship of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Electrical Demonstrations have been added in the District Elimination Contests of the Farm and Home Electric Project for North Carolina 4-H'ers. This action on the part of TEMA's board of directors was taken at the annual meeting held in Raleigh in February. L. R. Harrill, State 4-H Club Leader, has announced the regulations for the new demonstration program to 4-H Club leaders across the state.

Sponsorship of these demonstrations is an outgrowth of the cooperatives' longtime interest in the youth of the state. Their purpose in inaugurating this new youth program is to acquaint 4-H Club members with current information concerning the selection, use, and care of electrical equipment; and, above all, to teach tomorrow's leaders the importance of proper use of labor saving equipment in increasing efficiency on the farm and in the home—that they might truly live up to their club motto to "make the best better".

Extension Specialists at State College have advised the TEMA office in Raleigh that the announcement of the electric demonstration contest has been met with great enthusiasm, and that

inquiries on the program have been received from Asheville to Elizabeth City. Last year, 3,383 young people participated in the Farm and Home Electric Project, and an expected 5,000 will participate this year due to the additional interest fostered by the electric demonstration program.

Any club member participating in the 4-H Club Farm and Home Electric project is eligible for participation in the Electric Demonstration Program.



Uses of the food mixer are demonstrated at the Enfield meeting by Gay Underwood.

The demonstration may be given as an individual or as a team of two club members meeting eligibility requirements. Each county may have one individual or one team in the district elimination contest.

Participants in the demonstrations should choose as their subject for demonstration either the selection, care, or use of electrical farm or home equipment. The demonstration should not be more than fifteen minutes.

Score cards for the demonstrations have not been completed at this time, but full information on the scoring of the demonstrations will be sent to 4-H Club leaders in the immediate future. Judges for the demonstrations will be chosen by the Extension Service. Participation in the demonstration program will definitely be considered in judging the Farm and Home Electric Project records, the Extension Service advises.

The Tarheel Electric Membership Association is offering the individual or the members of the winning team from each Extension District an expense paid trip to the State 4-H Club Week, to be held on the State College Campus, July 19-24. The State Elimination Contest will be held at this time. In addition, each member of the state winning

(Continued on Page 25)

Put your heavy motor to work

This clever, easy-to-build "Motor-Toter" will help you electrify your toughest jobs



Faced with labor shortages and a price-cost squeeze, more and more North Carolina farmers are turning to electricity for efficient, economical operation of heavy equipment. They have found electricity practical for running ensilage cutters, large emery wheels, wood saws, feed mixers, corn shellers, baled-hay elevators, hay hoists, shop line shafts, feed grinders and hay balers.

Almost all of this equipment now on the farm can be converted for electricity. The big disadvantage has been the high cost of motors to run the machines.

The Department of Agriculture has licked this problem by developing plans for a "motor-toter"—a cart designed specifically to move larger motors easily from place to place.

Most large motors cannot be carried by hand. You can however, make this cart quickly from a small amount of materials already present on the farm. It will enable your heavier motor to work for you on lighter jobs. Remember that larger motors work efficiently

on tasks requiring only a fraction of their power. A motor never uses more than just enough current to run itself, plus just enough current to operate the machine it is driving.

While it is true that a motor will not be quite as efficient on tasks below its horsepower capacity as on the heavier tasks, the slight increase in current costs usually will not justify purchase of a variety of motors to do a variety of tasks.

Select One Motor

It is wiser to select one motor that will do the heaviest task you need done. On most farms this will be a five horsepower, single-phase, 1,750 r.p.m. motor. Use this motor to do all the work requiring more than three-quarter horsepower, up to and including 5 horsepower.

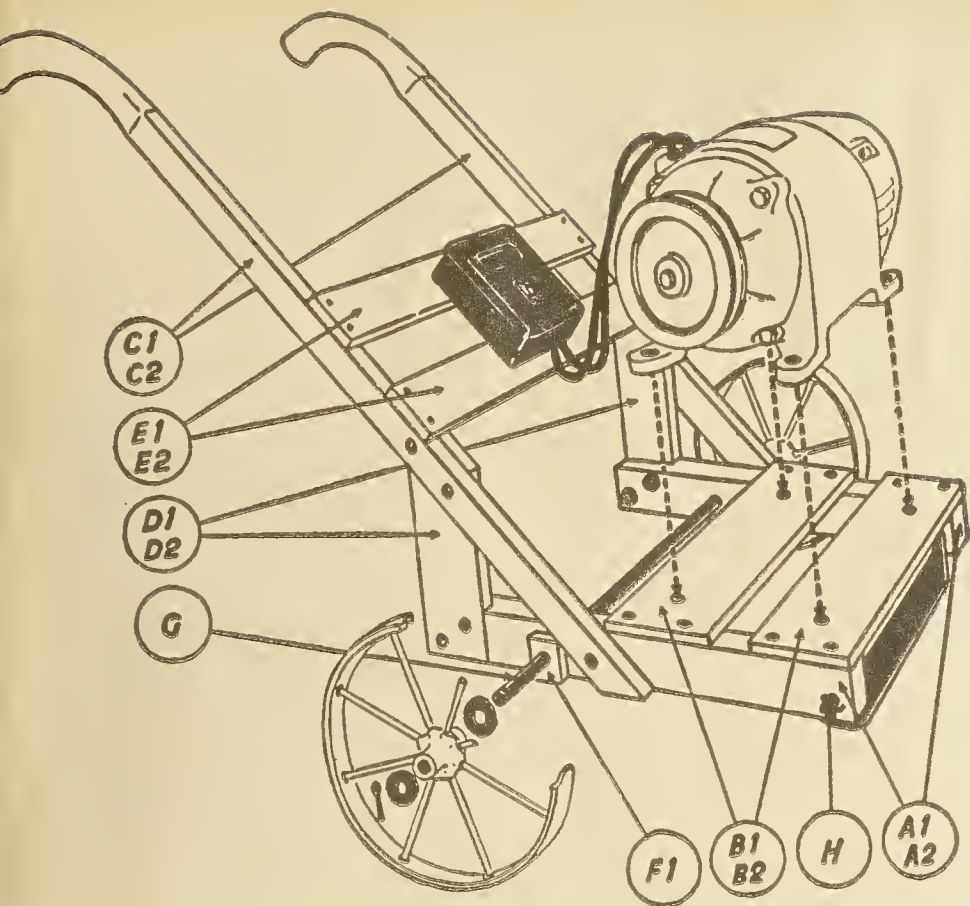
You can do so by building in your spare time the cart described on these pages. The drawing and bill of materials will enable you to build it with little trouble. It is designed to use wood and pieces of steel and iron from

unused machines on your farm.

The yoke, attached to the front of the cart, provides a quick and easy way to fasten the cart frame rigidly in position to permit proper belt alignment. It also incorporates the principle of using the motor's weight to maintain belt tension. The yoke pivots about the half-inch pipe, permitting the motor and cart to be raised or lowered as desired for adjusting belt tension.

Holes in the yoke fit over properly spaced bolts permanently imbedded in the floor next to the machine to be driven. The bolts may be either sunk in a concrete floor, or thrust upward through a two-by-four nailed to a wooden floor. Put the yoke in place over the tie bolts and use wing or thumb nuts to fasten it quickly and easily.

In some cases it may be desirable to mount the motor directly on the frame of the driven machine, as with an ensilage cutter. When this is to be done, drill holes corresponding to the yoke bolt holes in the frame at the proper height. Bolts may then be inserted clamping both yoke and frame together.

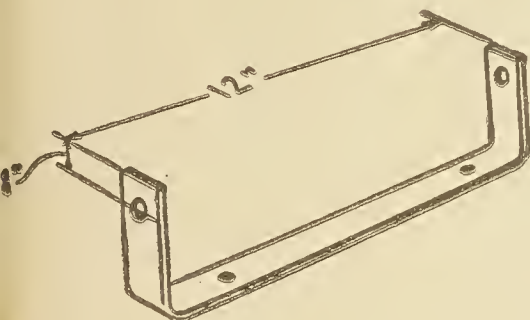


MATERIALS

Key No. of	No. Pieces	Items	Dimensions	Use
A1-A2	2	Lumber	2"x4"x26"	Side rails
B1-B2	2	Lumber	1"x6"x16"	Base for motor
C1-C2	2	Plow Handles	60" long	Handles
D1-D2	2	Lumber	1"x4"x18"	Brace for handles
E1-E2	2	Lumber	1"x4"x18"	Handle ties
F1-F2	2	Lumber	1"x2"x3"	Spacer between wheels and side rails
G	1	Pipe	1/2"x25"	Axle
H	1	Pipe	1/2"x18"	Yoke axle
		Cotter pins	3/16"x1 3/4"	Axle ends and hinge pin
		Flat washers	3/4"	Axle
		Carriage bolts	3/8"x5 1/2"	Fasten 1"x6" to side rails
		Carriage bolts	3/8"x2 1/4"	Fasten handle to brace
		Carriage bolts	3/8"x3 1/2"	Fasten handle to side rails
		Carriage bolts	1/2"x2 1/4"	Fasten motor
		Flat washers	7/16"	Fasten motor
		Wood or steel wheels	2" tread, 3/4" bore, 12" diameter or larger	
	1	Bar Iron		Yoke

Some Suggestions for Material Sources

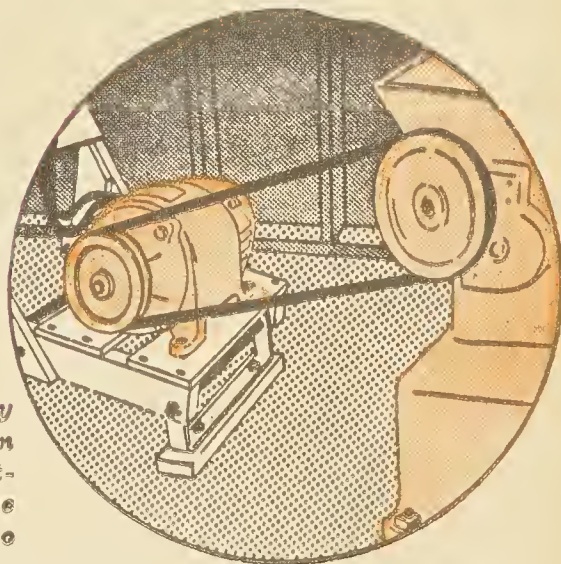
Handles may be obtained from a worn-out walking plow; the wheels from the tongue trucks of a horse-drawn disc and the yoke may be made from any piece of 8"x2" bar iron. The frame can be made of 2"x4" lumber.



Your blacksmith may be able to provide—and shape—bar iron for the yoke.

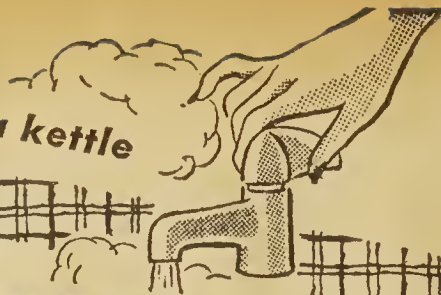
To put the motor in position to drive the machine, push down on the handles of the cart until the yoke is at proper height to slip easily onto the bolts. Fasten the yoke, raise the handle until the belt or belts can be slipped over the pulleys. This permits the motor and cart to pivot around the yoke shaft, using the weight of the motor to maintain belt tension.

By trial and error in mounting the yoke to the frame, you will find the proper tension. Too great tension will wear out both machine and motor bearings and the belt. On the other hand, the belt must be tight enough to prevent slipping.



This is the way the yoke is set on the floor, and attachment made to the machine to be driven.

Reach for a tap instead of a kettle



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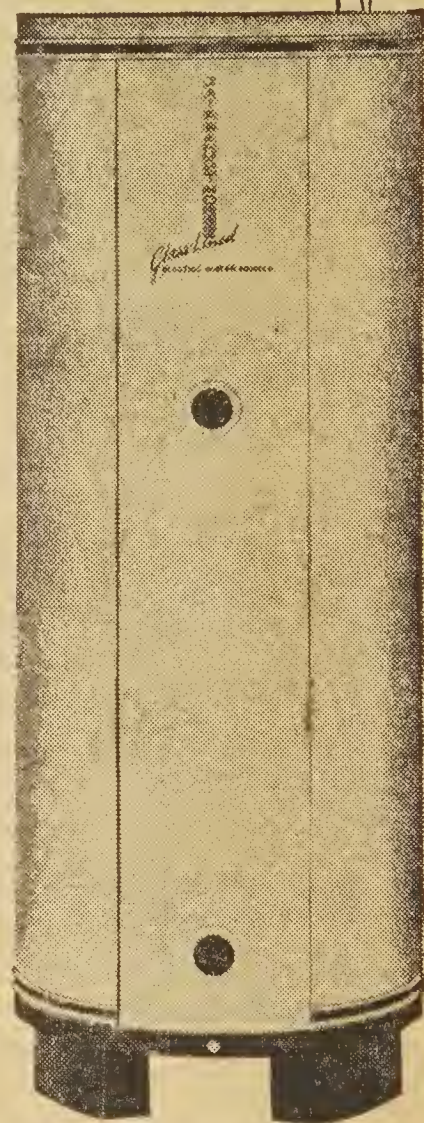
★ **Lustrous white enamel finish.** Easy to clean and keep clean. Smart appearance permits installation in kitchens and utility rooms as well as in basements.

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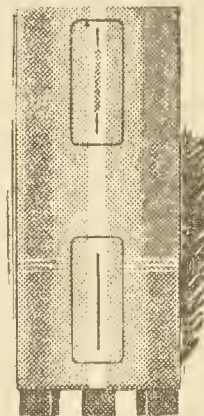
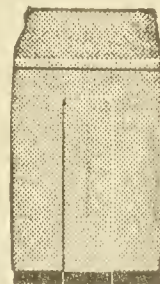
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\$55-Million in New Loan Funds Requested

The Administration's budget request for fiscal 1955 would make a total of \$140-million available in electrification loan funds for the Rural Electrification Administration.

The budget asks for an authorization of \$55-million, plus a contingency fund of \$35-million. \$45-million authorized for fiscal 1954, but not used, will be carried over to 1955; \$5-million is expected in recessions (allocated funds found to be not needed). The various items come to the \$140-million figure, although the contingency funds cannot be used unless the others have been exhausted.

Co-ops, REA Disagree

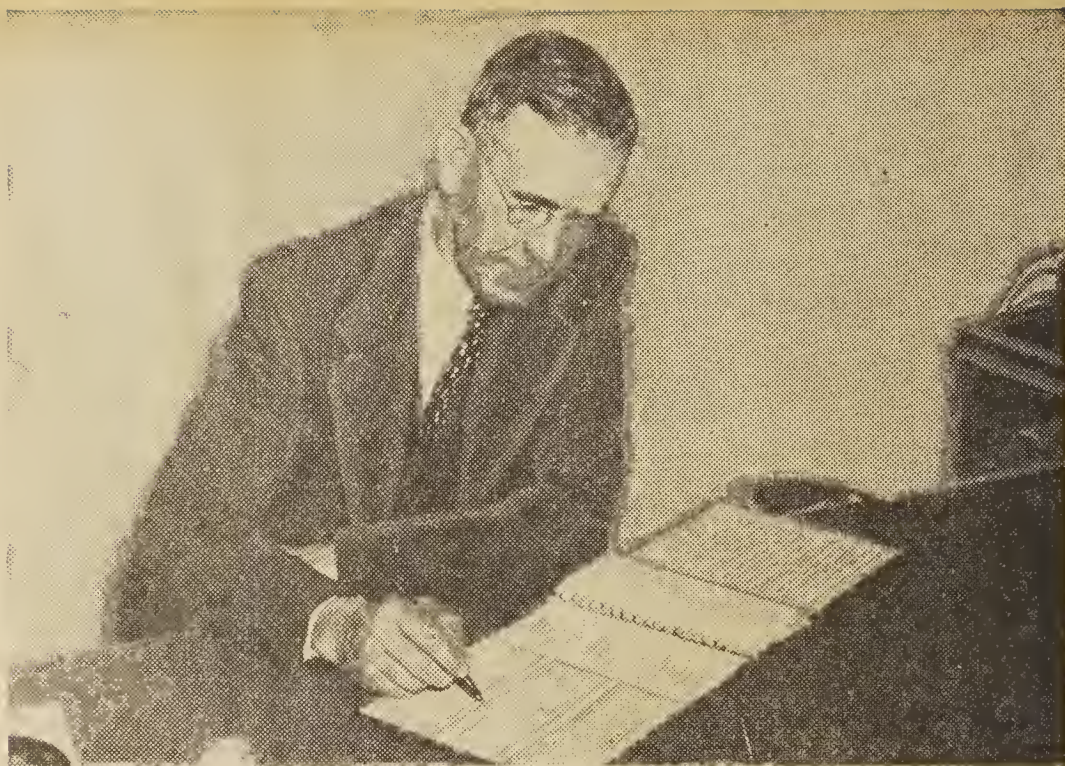
Administrator Anchor Nelsen has said that REA expects to loan only \$100-million in the electric field next year, and that these funds will be ample. Rural electric cooperative leaders do not share his views, however.

At their annual meeting in Miami early this year, they passed a resolution requesting a new authorization of \$150-million, plus \$50,000 in contingency funds. They pointed out that REA had loan applications totalling \$162-million which had not been processed in December, 1953.

Similar to Last Year

A similar condition existed last year when the Administration presented its fiscal 1954 budget. It requested only \$95-million in new electrification loan funds. Congress later increased this amount to \$180-million.

In the same budget this year, the Administration asked for \$75-million for telephone loans. The Miami resolution had called for \$200-million.



Sam Dodson, treasurer of Davie EMC, signs \$35,000 advance payment check

Tarheel Cooperatives Have Paid \$2-Million Ahead of Schedule on REA Electric Loans

The sound financial condition of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives is well illustrated by the above photo. It shows Sam Dodson, treasurer of Davie Electric Membership Corporation, Mocksville, signing a check for \$35,000—an advance payment of Davie's indebtedness to REA.

The check is the result of a recent questionnaire mailed to a cross-section of the Davie members. They were asked if they would prefer leaving rates at their present level and paying off the REA loan as soon as possible, or if they would rather have a rate reduction. The members overwhelmingly said they would rather pay off the loan, then consider lower rates.

Six Months Record

Co-ops all over the state are making similar advance payments—in addition to meeting their regular principal and interest schedule. REA reports that North Carolina cooperatives paid a total of \$147,064 in advance during the last six months of 1953. In addition, they paid \$715,903 in principal and \$390,245 in interest.

Total advance payments made thus far by North Carolina borrowers amount to \$2,309,879, according to REA. This amount can be applied against future interest or principal payments, if the co-ops so desire.

In all, \$17,938,072 has been repaid in North Carolina. As of December 31, 1953, REA had advanced \$73,315,922 to borrowers in the state. On the same date, only \$2,824 was more than 30 days overdue.

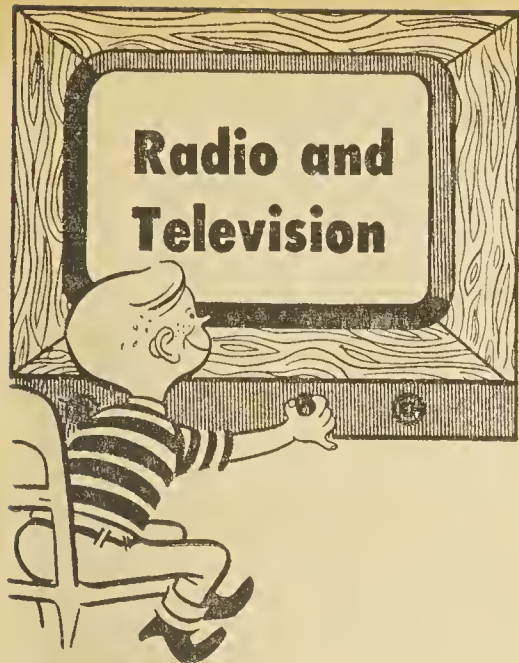
The solid financial condition of North Carolina systems is indicative of that of electric cooperatives throughout the rest of the nation. REA reports that total overdue electric loan payments at the start of 1954 were down to \$343,352, the lowest figure in nine years.

Key To Quality Chicks

(Continued from Page 10)

tors of wet litter. It is a fundamental health measure.

A quality chick, as far as possible, must be a disease-free chick. The work of the N. C. Department of Agriculture in blood-testing for pullorum carriers has reduced the chances of pullorum in chicks to a very low level. However, diseases other than pullorum may occur in chicks. The efforts of the poultryman should be pointed largely toward the prevention of disease. This is best accomplished through good sanitation and careful management. Many thousands of quality chicks perish each year because managerial errors have reduced vitality to the extent that disease outbreaks have occurred.



WFMY-TV Presents New Morning Show

On March 15, WFMY-TV, Greensboro, launched its new two-hour, five-day show, "The Morning Show." The new show features entertainment, news, music, and stars Walter Cronkite, Charles Collingwood, the Baird Puppets, and a steady stream of interesting and amusing guests.

As master of ceremonies, Walter Cronkite again assumes the role of "anchor man" which brought him national acclaim during WFMY-TV's coverage of the 1952 election year and the inauguration of President Eisenhower. Charles Collingwood, veteran TV newsman, will give comprehensive world-wide news reports every half-hour on the new show. Bill and Cora Baird and their troupe of puppets will handle the comedy and musical chores. Children will especially enjoy the antics of "Humphrey, the Houn' Dog" and "Charlemagne, the Lion."

Gaines Kelley, WFMY-TV General Manager, announced that this is to be a real-honest-to-goodness "eye opener" program, guaranteed to entertain every member of the family. This is the station's formula for keeping morning viewers well posted on the news of the world while at the same time giving them liberal portions of music and entertainment.

"The Morning Show" will offer interviews with interesting people from the entertainment world and from sports and industry, as well as "live" remote broadcasts of important events in these fields. The program also will present sprightly and pertinent information on all phases of living from the newest modes in male and female fashions to the latest communiques from the frontiers of science.

State College Inaugurates Daily Broadcasts for the N. C. Farmer

North Carolina State College took the air on March 1 with its newest agricultural extension tool—the Tar Heel Farm Hour, a series of daily radio broadcasts that will be carried throughout the state as a service to farmers.

Frank H. Jeter, director of the Department of Agricultural Information at State College, says some 35 radio stations throughout the state have already signed up to carry the new program. Most stations are expected to carry the program sometime during the noon hour.

The new program will feature daily a farm weather forecast, the latest farm and home news, and a feature highlighting a timely farm topic or special agricultural event. Most features will be informal interviews with agricultural extension specialists. Programs of statewide interest will be recorded at their source for presentation on this program. A new fully-equipped radio studio has been constructed in the basement of Ricks Hall for organization of this program. The NCAB Agricultural Committee reports that this is the only program of its type in the country.

This new program is a result of a request for such a service to farm people by the N. C. Association of Broadcasters. Plans were initiated nearly a year ago by the Agriculture Committee of this Association. Committee Chair-

man C. Alden Baker, WGAI, Elizabeth City, has arranged to make the program available to every North Carolina radio station.

Appearing on the opening broadcast were State College Chancellor Carey H. Bostian, Dean of Agriculture D. W. Colvard, Agricultural Extension Director David S. Weaver, and Baker. Ted Hyman, extension radio editor, will serve as emcee.

Information about local stations carrying the Tar Heel Farm Hour can be obtained from county farm agents or at local radio stations.

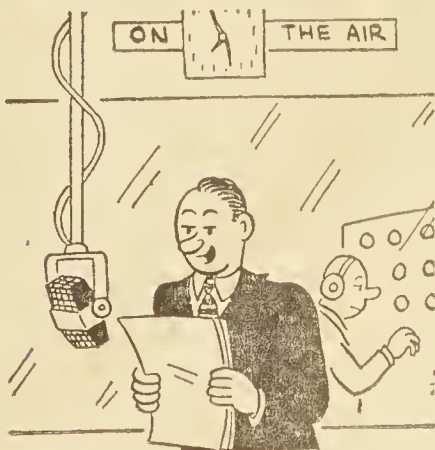
3 Local Shows Added To WNCT Schedule

WNCT-TV, Greenville, has moved its telecasting schedule to 7 a.m., and will add three local shows to its regular day-time schedule of entertainment: "Carolina Today," "The Big Question," and "Let's Talk it Over."

"Carolina Today" will be scheduled from 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. Each program will be opened with a devotional. The oldest reported birthday in Eastern Carolina will be recognized and the oldest reported anniversary. From time to time personalities will appear and tell about their hobbies. Each day, a North Carolina personality will be saluted on "Carolina Today." Combined with these attractions will be news and weather.

"The Big Question" will be a local give-away studio presentation, and "Let's Talk it Over" will be a program designed to bring current events and trends of Eastern Carolina to the tele-viewing audience.

**Your Ad in the
Rural Exchange Will
Reach 90,000 Tar Heel
Farmers**



"Due to the large number of commercial announcements, we are going to dispense with the entertainment."

Charlotte Area Now Has 400,000 TV Sets

Charles H. Crutchfield, Executive Vice-President and General Manager, WBTV and WBT, Charlotte, has announced that TV sets in the Charlotte market are approaching the 400,000 mark.

According to Crutchfield, this rapid increase of television sets in the WBTV market places this area first in the South in the number of sets served. As of the first of this month, WBTV serves 391,158 sets.

Station WBTV is affiliated with CBS-TV, NBC-TV and DuMont. The set figure was determined by a survey of television distributors in the service area.



The Manufacturer,
the home economist,
and the homemaker

Prepare to Remodel and Clean for Spring

THE spring cleaning gleam in the homemaker's eye has spread its light to the manufacturer and the home economist, with the result that dozens of time-saving new products are for sale on the spring market, booklets on do-it-yourself features are yours for the offering, and home specialists have come up with countless easy methods for approaching the spring cleaning and remodeling ordeal. Some of them are just too good for the homemaking staff to keep to itself—so we're going to share them with you.

Easy-To-Build Cabinets

Let's start with the kitchen. If you're one of those homemakers who is determined that the man-about-the-house is going to build that extra storage space you need in the kitchen, you and the builder will be delighted to learn that Geraldine Orrell, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agricul-

ture, has designed some marvelous, easy-to-build kitchen cabinets for the remodeled farmhouse. Her plans include eight different units; a food preparation and clearing cabinet, serving cabinet, wall cabinet, storage cabinet, utility and food storage cabinet, utility cabinet, and chore-clothes cabinet.

All of these work drawings have been made as simple as possible, so that even the novice carpenter can follow them. In fact, they are similar to dress patterns. The designs have been put together in a booklet, entitled, "Easy-to-Build Kitchen Cabinets," and can be obtained for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for Home and Garden Bulletin No. 18. The booklet also includes materials needed and suggestions on building.

Cedar-Lined Closets

And still on the subject of storage space, if your man-

THE CAROLINA FARMER

about-the-house is truly a "do-it-yourself" fan, you might have him line your clothes closet with cedar paneling, which will protect your clothes and make your closets smell as nice as the cedar chest.

Cedar closet lining may be obtained at most lumber yards. It is $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick and comes in random lengths up to 8 feet. There is a choice of widths from 2 to 4 inches. The first step is to remove old braces and hooks from the walls. Locate the studs by punching holes in the plaster with a thin nail. Each wall is then built up from the bottom with the cedar strips, fastened to the studs with four-penny nails. Set the nails slightly. It is not necessary that end joints occur over the studding. The interlocking action will hold in place any short pieces that may come between the nailing bases.

Screws for shelves, hooks and hanger rails should penetrate well into the studs for extra strength. When no corner molding is used, the joints should be measured carefully to insure a tight fit. If there are any outside corners, the strips at such points may be sawed off evenly after they are nailed up. It is not necessary to miter outside corner joints. Never seal or paint red cedar closet lining. Any finish will destroy the aroma and protective properties of your cedar-lined closet. For maximum protection, the door should be weather-stripped or otherwise made reasonably snug fitting.

Spring Painting

Quite a few tips for home painting jobs have come to our attention recently. One is a new liquid paint and varnish stripper, which is said to require no hard rubbing and no sanding. It is applied to the surface and in a few minutes dissolves the old finish and can be wiped off with a cloth. It is said to remove varnish, lacquer and shellac from furniture, floors, inlaid linoleum or metal surfaces.

Paint dealers warn the spring painter to choose carefully when selecting a paint for outdoor furniture. They say that improper paint which is badly applied cannot stand up under average outdoor weather conditions. Let your paint dealer recommend a good quality paint and the right brush for the job. Some suggestions for painting the outdoor furniture: If the old paint surface is in good condition, one coat may be enough but if the surface is cracked, blistered or peeling, the old paint must be removed by scraping, sanding, or with liquid paint remover. Then you'll need at least two coats of new paint. Rub a film of baby oil all over your hands before beginning the paint job. The oil film keep the paint from sticking to your

You Can Cut Vacuum Time In Half

Betty Hudson of the Lewyt Corporation research staff believes that most homemakers are not getting the most out of their vacuum cleaners. If properly handled, she believes that the homemaker can cut vacuum time in half. Here's what she recommends:

Start cleaning in the kitchen, the room that receives the most dirt. Vacuum the walls first, using the special wall cleaning attachments. (Follow this routine in every room. Dirt dislodged but not picked up will settle on floor and be picked up later.) After walls, clean draperies or venetian blinds with dusting nozzle. Use the same nozzle for hard furniture, ashtrays, etc., and then with crevice tool get into corners and cupboards. Don't overlook the stove. Dust which accumulates here can be easily be removed with crevice tool. Floors come last. Use the floor brush.

Follow the same routine in every room—living room next, then children's room (give toys a good once-over, cleaning with the dusting brush). Finish off with dining room,

bedrooms and bathroom in that order.

Always use the crevice tool for cleaning radiator fins. If dirt is embedded in radiators, place a damp rag or newspaper under the radiator. Attach hose to blower end of vacuum



This homemaker is making full use of the rug attachment on her Electrolux vacuum. The dusting nozzle at left is a feature of the Lewyt vacuum.

and blow air on radiator. Dirt will fall and be caught on the rag.

Learn to use your crevice tool. It is excellent for drawers and hard-to-reach places. And don't miss the clothes closets.

skin. Be sure to stir the paint thoroughly from the bottom of the can before you dip the brush into it. Continue to stir from time to time.

A new liquid masking tape is on the market, which should make the window painting job easier. Apply it wherever wood meets the glass. It brushes on smoothly, dries to a consistency of plastic film and forms a wide, protective band on the glass. With this done, you need not worry about getting paint on the glass. When the paint job is finished, the masking tape strips off like a plastic tape.

The same company which has manufactured the masking tape has marketed a ready mixed patcher. It can be applied straight from the can to the cracked surface, dries quickly and is an excellent foundation for paint and wallpapering.

Another company has developed a plastic veneer, which recreates authentic wood grain, leather and marble finishes. It is said to be excellent for recovering

an old piece of furniture, putting on inexpensive, unfinished furniture, or applying to kitchen walls and cabinets.

Wallpapering

If you are wallpapering this spring, you might well consider United Wallpaper's plasticized non-staining wallpaper paste. Even after drying, it can be washed off the face of any washable wallpaper with just water, leaving no glossy spots like ordinary paste.

And if you're rather at a loss in selecting wallpaper patterns, ask a United Wallpaper dealer to show you the company's folio, "Your Home and How to Decorate It". It is filled with decorating ideas for homemakers who enjoy doing their own decorating.

In all your remodeling and cleaning chores this spring, put your electric vacuum cleaner to work at its highest efficiency. See boxed story for proper use to obtain maximum efficiency from your vacuum.

Patterns



2038. Favorite button-fronter has generous collar, cap sleeves, curved patch pockets and comes in a wide range of larger sizes! Pattern includes instruction for fly front if you prefer. Sizes are 14-20, 36-48. 39-in.

2712. Summer magic! Skirt flare in Size 18: 4-7/8 yds. 35-in. or 4½ yds. the sundress, shorter Spencer cut to the collared bolero insure this double duty ensemble of sure-fire compliments. So much fashion in so little time in favorite cottons. Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16: 5½ yds. of 35-in.



2089. Dress with panties can have puff sleeves or armhole ruffles and is destined to number, of the household! In sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, become a favorite with the youngest conscious. Size #2: Dress with armhole ruffles and panties 1-7/8 yds. of 35-in.

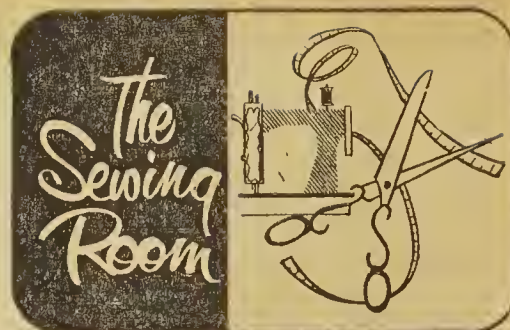
2863. Sew this little two piece with either three-quarter or short sleeves; with sweetheart or collared neckline. A breath of fresh air for late Spring throughout the summer sun season! Sizes *12 - 20, 36 - 40. Size 16: Short sleeves, 4-5/8 yds. 35-in.

2099. The perfect apron has button-in-the-back styling, pouch pockets and flattering T-panel skirt styling. It comes in one size and can be easily made from just one yard of fabric. You'll want several for gifts and for yourself, too!

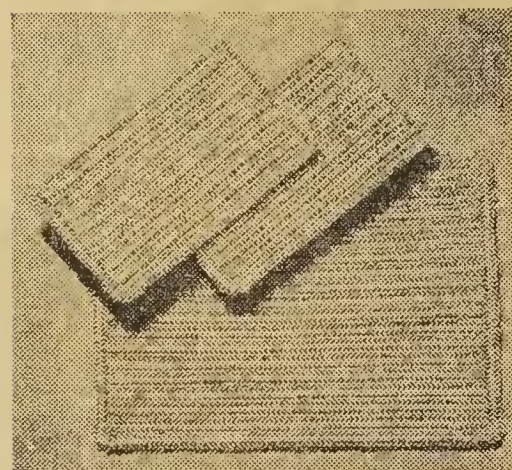
yourself, too!

2896. Slenderizing, youthful-looking, simple to sew! All this featured in a scoop neck cotton with breezy ruffled sleeves—a fashion you could make from fresh crisp fabrics. Sizes are 12-20, 36-42. Size 18: three 100-lb. feed bags or 4 yds. 35-in. l'NiNv....\$.

Send **THIRTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. For Spring-Summer Fashion Books, send additional 25c.



FREE PATTERN SERVICE



Strips of hair-pin lace in two colors of "Speed-Cro-Sheen" are joined with gold metallic thread to form this smart chair set. Make pieces to fit the needs of your particular furniture by varying size and shape.



Attractive round hairpin lace place mat, designed to grace the spring and summer table. Made with "Speed-Cro-Sheen" mercerized cotton thread, S-473.

Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED SELF ADDRESSED envelope for the patterns I have checked.

1. Chair Set (S-469)
2. Place Mat (S-473)

Electric Membership Corporation.....

Comments

This coupon expires April 20. Orders should be in by this date. Address coupons to: **Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.**

THE CAROLINA FARMER

A Jelly Roll for Easter Dinner

Step 1



Step 2



For a real treat for your Easter guests, dazzle their appetites with an old-fashioned jelly roll, spread with an easy-to-make grape and pineapple jelly. You're sure to win hands down as the hostess of the season.

Old-Fashioned Jelly Roll

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sifted cake flour
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon double-acting baking powder
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 4 eggs (at room temperature)
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Beat eggs in small bowl with rotary egg beater or at high speed of electric mixer. Add sugar gradually and beat until mixture becomes fluffy and thick and light-colored. Gradually fold in flour, then vanilla.

Pour batter into 15 x 10 x 1-inch pan, which has been lined on bottom with paper. Bake in hot oven (400°F.) 13 minutes.

Turn cake out onto cloth which has been sprinkled lightly with confectioners' sugar. Quickly remove paper and trim off crisp edges of cake. Then roll cake, rolling cloth up in cake, and place on rack to cool. When cool, unroll, spread cake with grape and pineapple jelly, and roll up again, leaving



This Easter Sunday hostess slices the tempting old-fashioned jelly roll she has made for her guests.

additional confectioners' sugar or spread with a glaze.

For a moist butter sponge roll, fold 2 tablespoons melted butter into batter before turning into pan.

For layers, pour batter (to which the 2 tablespoons melted butter have been

(Continued on Page 25)

Over The Lines ... With Becky

Centerpiece Pattern

Mrs. J. O. Robinson, Rt. 1, Indian Trail, is anxious to secure a pattern for a full, ruffled centerpiece which "stands up" when starched. As we haven't such a pattern in our needlecraft files, I wonder if someone across the lines hasn't just such a pattern to pass on to Mrs. Robinson.

Quilt Making

Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Harmony, Rt. 1, writes us that she enjoys quilt making more than any kind of recreation. She tells us that she has several especially pretty patterns, including the Wagon Wheel and the Twinkling Star designs. Perhaps a quilt pattern exchange could be started with Mrs. Johnson.

Rubber Tile Flooring

If you're thinking about laying tile flooring in your kitchen or bathroom at spring cleaning time, you might be interested in a folder being offered free of charge by the Rubber Flooring Division of the Rubber Manufacturers Association. The folder includes a chart on which to diagram the room and lay out the floor pattern, instructions on preparing the sub-floor, installing the rubber tile, and on maintaining the finished floor. Write for "How You Can Lay a Rubber Tile Floor" to the Rubber Flooring Division, the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

REBUILT BY TRI-STATE
WITH TRI-STATE PARTS

ALL THESE FEATURES

BRAND-NEW MOTOR
NEW CARRYING CASE
NEW 5-SPEED CONTROL
STITCH REGULATOR
5-YEAR GUARANTEE

FREE
Button-Holer and Darners
with Each Purchase

TRI-STATE
SEWING & SUPPLY CO.

Free to first 25 customers: one oil can, 1 bottle of oil, 1 screw driver for use of coupon.

Demonstration in the comfort of your home.

Only \$28.95
PER WEEK

Tri-State Sewing and Supply Co.
609 S. 5th St., Louisville, Ky.
I would like a free home demonstration of your guaranteed rebuilt SINGER MACHINE at no obligation to me. I understand demonstration will be made anywhere in North Carolina.

Name
Address
Town State
If R.F.D., please send directions.

(Continued from Page 11)

that interest rate from the present 2 per cent to 4 per cent, as has been proposed by a bill now pending in the Congress, would do serious damage to our program.

Wholesale Power Problems

One of the most complex problems facing us is that of wholesale power supplies. In North Carolina, our cooperatives depend upon commercial utilities for almost all of their wholesale electricity. Our relations with these utilities have been, on the whole, good: We like to give them our business and they are certainly glad to have it. We are one of their biggest and best customers. But we are, in a manner of speaking, at their mercy in this respect. This is not a healthy climate in which to operate a business. We are retailers, and our wholesalers have a virtual monopoly in providing us with the product we distribute to our members. There is almost no competition in the wholesale power field.

I say "almost" advisedly. Fortunately, there is some. The Federal Government has a dam at Buggs Island, just across the state line in Virginia. In addition to providing flood control of the Roanoke River, it produces electricity. As non-profit cooperatives, we, along with the municipalities, are entitled to buy that electricity. Five of our cooperatives—in the northeast section of the state—are buying some of it, directly from the government.

They worked out an arrangement with a Virginia utility whereby this power is transmitted to their systems, while they remain the direct customers of the government. During the first six months of this arrangement, these five cooperatives saved almost \$6,000. They will save even more during the coming warmer months. Cooperatives in Virginia have the same arrangement. Since November, 1952, they have saved over \$230,000 in power costs.

But there are fourteen other electric membership corporations in North Carolina within transmission distance of the John H. Kerr Dam. They are in the territory of a North Carolina utility with which it has thus far been impossible to work out a satisfactory arrangement for transmitting this electricity to them.

Our cooperatives are almost dependent upon such an arrangement, because this utility has the only transmission system from Buggs Island into their service areas.

It is not our purpose to go into the details of this problem tonight. We realize that it has its "pros" and "cons". We would, however, point out one factor that has affected this problem:

As you know, the Congress, in 1952, failed to authorize a government transmission line from Buggs Island to Kinston. That line would have brought this electricity to our cooperatives in North Carolina. Certainly, one of the reasons why this line was not authorized was that the Congress believed the utility involved would agree to transmission over its own line.

But two years have passed and still we have no Buggs Island power. It is



in such areas as this, we believe, that partnership in rural electrification can work the best. The Congress, through the Flood Control Act of 1944 and in related legislation, has given the cooperatives and municipalities first call on Federal power. That right, however, cannot be worth what it should unless it can be translated into results.

Under the REA Act our electric membership corporations have the legal right to build their own generation and transmission facilities, if conditions warrant. This right, fortified by our ability to buy such Federal power as is available to us, is necessary if we are to possess any bargaining strength in securing wholesale power supplies.

Of course, these are but a few of the problems which must be successfully dealt with if rural electrification continues to succeed as it has in the past. But they are problems which deserve the serious consideration of all the groups which form the non-partisan partnership concerned with rural electrification.

Washington Dinner

(Continued from Page 7)

consumer-members. Recent surveys show that these members are putting their electricity to use in a multitude of ways to lighten their work and increase their profits.

"These surveys show, for example, that our members have approximately 126,000 refrigerators, 120,000 washing machines, 50,000 water systems, 51,000 electric ranges, 33,000 water heaters and 21,000 home freezers. In all, they have invested over \$200-million in appliances and equipment, and they are increasing this by \$20-25-million annually."

Crisp cited the repayment record of the North Carolina cooperatives, stating that each was either up-to-date or ahead of schedule in principal and interest payments to REA.

J. A. Ward, Rose Hill, spoke to the group on problems facing the program in North Carolina. (For a complete report on Mr. Ward's speech, see page 11.)

C. L. Ballance, St. Pauls, president of the Lumbee River Electric Membership Corporation and a member of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, spoke of the challenge of the future for rural electrification.

That challenge, he said, is two-fold: "First of all, we must see that our people use electricity to their fullest advantage; and second, we must, of course, accept the tasks of delivering to our people the ever increasing supplies of energy which they require. If we are to perform these many tasks, we must continue our program on the partnership principle which has made it succeed thus far."



"His first word was one he picked up from you."

Hay Drying Does Pay

(Continued from Page 9)

\$2.50 to \$3.50 per dry ton.

This entire system will cost about \$3400 and will easily pay for itself in 2 to 4 years if it is used properly. This system can be used for drying custom hay for other farmers to shorten the period required for it to pay for itself. Smillare systems or larger systems can be designed and built to handle various quantities of hay. The initial investment will vary directly with the size of the system.

Two facts should definitely be remembered when you are buying a heat system for drying baled hay. First, the fan should deliver 30 cubic feet of air per minute for each square foot of floor area; and, second, the heater should provide a 60° F. temperature rise above atmospheric temperature. If these two requirements are met, along with a well designed floor and a tarpaulin cover, hay can be dried anywhere in the state.

Several farmers have put smaller platform systems on their farms. The accompanying picture shows a 10'x30' platform as used by a Wake County farmer in 1953. The results were very satisfactory.

If you are interested in putting in a drying platform or a mow curing system, assistance is available through either your electrification advisor, county agent or the Extension Agricultural Engineer.

Easter Jelly Roll

(Continued from Page 23)

added) into two ungreased 8-inch layer pans, lined on bottoms with paper. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) 18 to 20 minutes. Remove from pans at once.

Grape and Pineapple Jelly

(Yield, about 7 medium glasses)

1 2½ ounce box powdered fruit pectin
3½ cups sugar
2 cups bottled grape juice
1 cup canned pineapple juice

Measure sugar and set aside. Measure juices into a large saucepan. Add powdered fruit pectin to juices and mix well. Place over high heat and stir until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once stir in sugar. Bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim off foam with metal spoon, and pour quickly into glasses. Cover jelly at once with 1/8-inch hot paraffin. Or, if jelly is to be used within 2 months, just cover with lid, waxed paper or foil and store in refrigerator.

4-H Demonstration Contest

(Continued from Page 13)

Service, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, P. O. Box 2278, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

The booklet outlines twenty-four electrical demonstrations, lists of materials needed, and steps in preparing and conducting each demonstration. Suggested demonstrations include: Wiring Layout, Adequate Wiring, Extension Cords, Vacuum Cleaner Care, Sewing Machine Care, Care of Appliances, Tricks of the Trade in Ironing, Water Softener, Fans, Use of Mixer and Roaster, Portable Motors, Reversing Motors, Care of Motors, Care of Lamp Shades, Good Light, Electric Oil Lamps, Repair of Cords and Plugs, Heat Lamp Brooder, Electric Fences, Clipping Dairy Cattle, Milking Machines, Electric Dehorning, and Heating Tape.

In addition to this very valuable booklet, Westinghouse has prepared a number of other informative fact folders which would greatly benefit the electric demonstration contestant. For names of these booklets, 4-H Club members should consult their leaders for Westinghouse's 4-H Electric Program Catalogue.

4-H Club members who are served by electric membership corporations will find their electrification advisors of great help in choosing and preparing these demonstrations.



"I got my deer right off the bat."

Here's The Way To Curb A Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture Large Or Small

Thousands of ruptured men will rejoice to know that the full plan so successfully used by Capt. W. A. Collings for his double rupture from which he suffered so long will be sent free to all who write for it.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 712-L, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper. (Advertisement).

The Rural Exchange

Agents Wanted

MAKE MONEY selling "Harmony Boutonniers." Hundreds using this method to make money for benefit of church club funds or personal profits. Beautiful linen handmade dress flowers. Made from natural fiber. Every woman a prospect. Send \$3 for sample spring assortment, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for information. Clinard's, Dept. CF, Harmony, N. C.

MONEYMAKING HOMEWORK! We pay cash. Everything furnished. Experience unnecessary. Free details. Post card requests answered. Hirsch, 1301-17, Hoe, Bronx 59, N. Y.

MAKE \$2.00 PER DAY selling rural mail box signs that shine brightly at night. P. O. ruling requires name on mail boxes. Free sample outfit. Illuminated Sign Co., 3004 1st Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicks

SPECIAL! 100 Big Broiler Chicks \$2.95. 200 for \$5.00. Quick COD shipments. Rauch Chicks, Kleinfeltersville, 120, Pa.

Lightning Protection

ELECTRA STOPS LIGHTNING four ways. Backed by a \$5,000 guarantee! Quality first since 1907. Better than 99.9% protection. Write or call Howard Erwin, Distributor, Electra Protection Company, Phone 9343, Weldon, N. C.

Old Autos Wanted

DO YOU have an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for early models. Also want old license tags. Write complete information, wanted to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

Watches, Jewelry

WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

For Sale

GARDEN TRACTOR. Complete with attachments. Almost new. Walter Lisk, Richfield, N. C.

Rural Exchange Rates

Rural Electric Co-op Members
5c Per Word

Others—10c Per Word

Send Payment With Advertisement
Minimum Ad, \$1.00

Statewide Report

By William T. Crisp

If you were a banker, would it make sense for you to curtail your loans to borrowers who have consistently given you good security and repaid their notes on or ahead of schedule with interest?



That, in effect, is what REA—the bank serving some 950 electric cooperatives throughout America—will do if the Administration's proposed budget for that agency is adopted without change by the Congress this year. Only \$105 million has been requested for electric loans. Yet, on December 16, 1954, there were already pending \$162 million in loan applications to REA.

Rural electric leaders estimate that the nation's cooperatives will need to borrow approximately \$250 million during the coming year. That will obviously be impossible if the Administration's greatly reduced budget is approved.

On page 18 of this issue you will find an account of the budget proposals. Also on page 18 you will find an account of the repayment record of REA's borrowers as of last December 31. One cannot read the two accounts together without wondering why the Administration seems so intent on making less loan funds available than the cooperatives will need.

In view of the cooperatives' repayment record, surely the Administration does not seek these curtailments as an "economy" measure.

Cooperative systems must continually expand their existing facilities to meet the increased demands of their members for service. This is a process that will go on and on, as kilowatt-hour consumption increases. In many instances the cost of expanding existing facilities is greater than the initial cost of constructing the lines. Thus, cooperatives must constantly be able to go to their bank and borrow necessary expansion funds.

Moreover, those funds must be available at the time and in the amounts that they are needed. Otherwise, consumer-members will be demanding more electricity than their cooperatives are able to distribute to them.

This is an issue which vitally concerns every member of North Carolina's 32 electric membership corporations. Last year, in response to the demands of our farm people, the Congress refused to approve a greatly reduced budget for REA. Instead, it authorized \$45 million more in electric loan funds than the Administration had proposed.

It might be wise for our people once again to apprise our Congressional Delegation of the facts.

EDITORIALS

The Voice of a Farmer

Rural electric consumers should ponder deeply the speech given by J. A. Ward at Tarheel Electric's 1954 Congressional Dinner. On page 11 of this issue we reprint the major portions of that speech. Mr. Ward is a farmer from Rose Hill; he is also a director and officer of Four County Electric Membership Corporation. His experience as both well qualifies him to discuss cooperative problems.

Mr. Ward had quite a bit to say about electric cooperative growth. All electric businesses grow—both by acquiring new consumers and by increasing their service to meet the demands of existing consumers. As proof of this, Mr. Ward cited the example of his own cooperative. It was once expected to serve, at the most, only 4,400 members. Today it serves 8,800. Moreover, the kilowatt-hours used by each of those members has quadrupled in less than 13 years.

Such growth cannot be met unless cooperatives are, year after year, able to obtain funds with which to finance expanded facilities. Nor can it be met unless they have available adequate supplies of wholesale power which is reasonable in price.

In view of these facts, we believe Mr. Ward voiced the concern of farmers throughout the nation when he requested Congressional support to enable the cooperatives to buy cheap power supplies from Federal projects such as Buggs Island. We also believe he voiced their concern when he cautioned against the severe curtailment of REA's electric loan program, which seemingly would result from the Administration's budget.

But one man's voice cannot, alone, halt the forces which seem bent on denying Federal power to the non-profit cooperatives and municipalities which, under the law, are entitled to buy it. Nor can one voice alone successfully oppose those whose "economy" measures would put rural electrification in a straight-jacket.

These are problems which can be solved only by the unified voice of farm people throughout America. We have a feeling that in the months immediately ahead, their voice will be heard.

Happy Moments for Sara Jane

Quite a few exciting things happened to a North Carolina farm girl last month. She made a trip to Raleigh and before the day was over sat on the laps of two famous men—Governor William B. Umstead and movie star Audie Murphy. She also was asked to appear in a movie herself.

These thrills came to little Sara Jane Whitener, of Route 2, Newton. Sara Jane has been selected as the State Easter Seal Girl for 1954.

Life has not been easy for her. Cerebral palsied from birth, she only recently was able to remove, for the last time, her leg braces and special orthopedic shoes. She still wears a hand brace, and that, too, will come off in the next few years. It takes time to mend an afflicted body.

Not too many years ago, as time runs, disabled children were shunned and hidden from contact with visitors. Not too many generations ago, they were destroyed, as we now destroy disabled animals. Today, thank heaven, we have means of rehabilitating and even curing these unfortunate children—children who, except for the whims of fate, might have belonged to any of us.

As the Easter Seal Girl, Sara Jane will be seen this month on posters, in newspapers and magazines and on television. She will ask you to buy Easter Seals, so that other children, too, may someday throw away their braces. Many farmers, who are not on city delivery routes, will not receive Easter Seals. We would like to remind them that they can contribute, nevertheless. Simply mail your contribution to Easter Seals, care of any postmaster. He'll see that it reaches the right hands, the hands that need your help.



KELVINATOR'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY BRINGS FARM FAMILIES

A Bonus Broiler in a Single-Oven Electric Range at a Single-Oven Price

Plus brand-new features that cut hours from your work!



HERE'S OUR BIRTHDAY GIFT TO YOU—celebrating Kelvinator's 40th year of service to American homes. It's a bonus broiler in a single-oven range. Imagine, with this Electric Range you can now broil and bake at the same time with the same ease as with a double-oven range . . . and at a single-oven

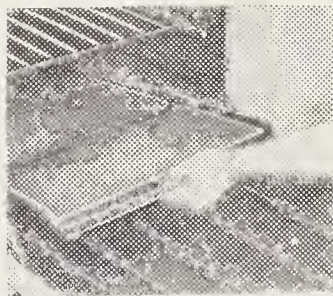
price! You'll cook bigger farm meals with greater ease. The separate bonus broiler on the left cooks steaks and chops as tender and tasty as an open charcoal fire . . . and the giant oven at right bakes evenly and exactly, assuring professional results with every cake you make.



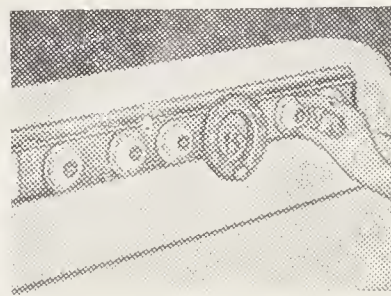
NEW! "INSTANT-HEAT" surface units start cooking *fast!* Economically too, for inner and outer parts heat independently for big or small pans. And easy-cleaning new bowl-type drip pans lift out, wash like a dish.



NEW! NO MORE HUNTING FOR PAN LIDS . . . the roll-out utensil drawer has a built-in rack! Handy as a pocket, it lets you file pan lids so they're at your fingertips. Added utensil space below broiler.



NEW! EASY-CLEAN OVEN! Let pies drip over . . . your worries are over. Just slip out the new oven bottom . . . wash it at the sink. And a new self-cleaning heating element surrounds oven for more even baking.



NEW! "PICTO-HEAT" switches picture the heat you pick. No more guessing . . . see easily whether inner or outer part of surface unit is on; which of 7 accurately measured heats you're using.

See Kelvinator's 40th Anniversary Special! A range only 30 inches wide . . . for small farm kitchens. Super-size Great Scot Oven—7 inches wider than most.

Only \$199⁹⁵*

*Manufacturer's suggested retail price.

Model 474 illustrated for as little as **\$258*** a week after small down payment

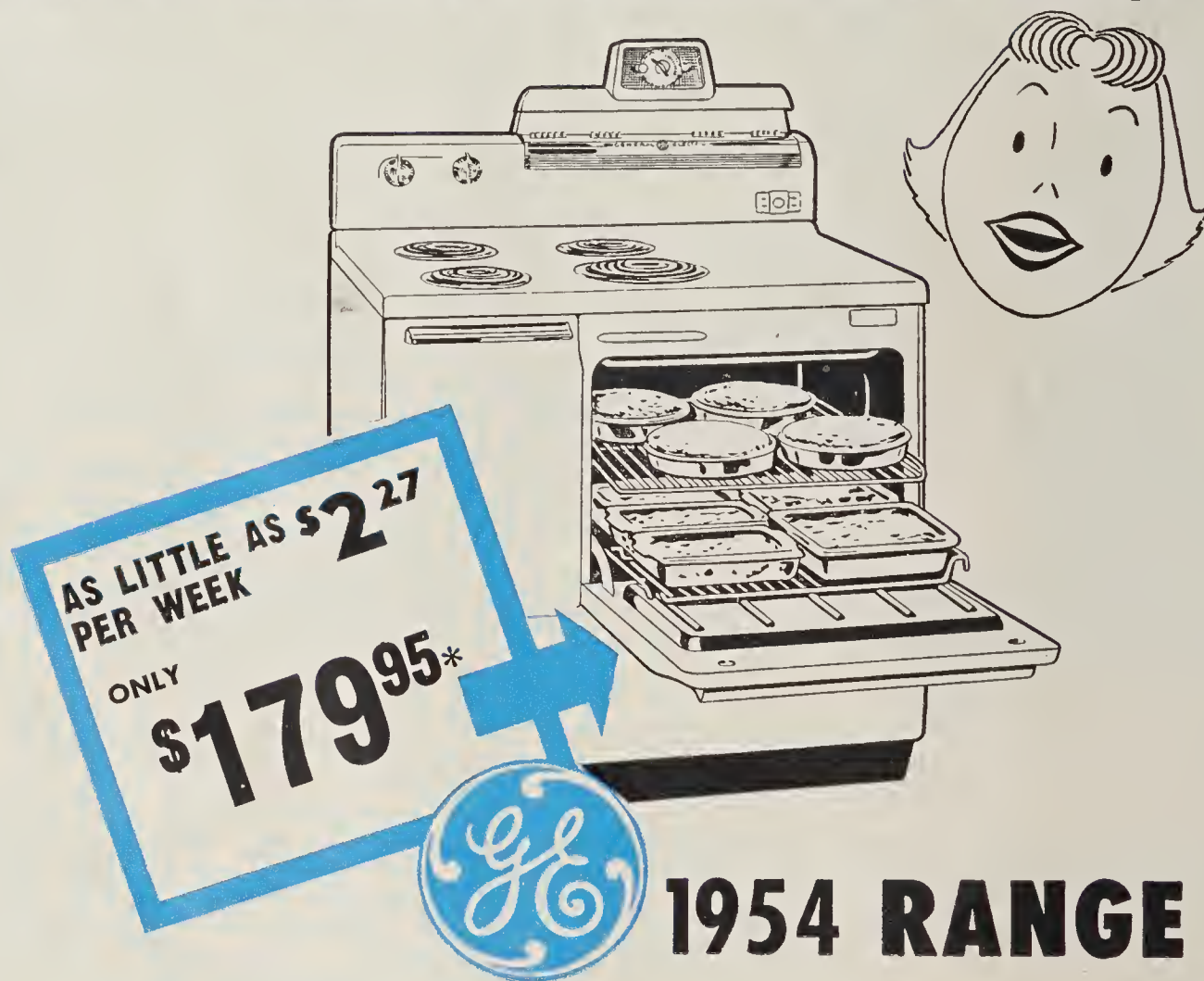
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Kelvinator, Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit 32, Mich.

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